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Wednesday, April 6 1988
Chaitra 17, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Tenth Session

(Eighth Lok Sabha)

10
5/10/88

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 6, 1988/
Chaitra 17, 1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Scheme to Provide Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste Allottees of Shops and Flats

*572. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to provide financial assistance in the form of a lumpsum amount to the Scheduled Caste allottees of shops and flats in Delhi is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes as framed by the Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) and (b) No such proposal has so far been received by Government of India. However, according to information received from Delhi Administration, the Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation has proposed to Delhi Development Authority that the said Corporation propose to advance loans to the Scheduled Caste allottees to enable them to make initial lumpsum payment for shops and flats provided D.D.A. arrange to effect recoveries. The matter is said to be under consideration of D.D.A.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has given the details of information received by the Government from the Delhi Administration. The Minister has very cleverly replied giving neither an affirmative nor a negative reply. I have asked whether the Government has got any proposal under consideration. She said that the Delhi Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation has proposed to the Delhi Development Authority and the proposal is now under the consideration of the Delhi Development Authority. I understand that it is being processed and that it will be placed before the Government. Will the proposal be considered favourably and will she use her good offices to see that the Delhi Development Authority puts up the proposal before the Government expeditiously ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The Delhi Development Authority has not sent any proposal to the Government as yet. They themselves are processing it. When the Government receives that proposal, we will consider as to what we can do. But we cannot say how long it will take.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Our experience is that in spite of the Government's best effort to streamline the issue of loans to the weaker sections, the results are not upto the mark. The proper sections of our people are not getting loans in time. Lot of impediments are being created and a lot of formalities are to be gone through. On account of this, even under the 20-point programme, issuance of loans to the poorer sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is delayed, and the intentions of the Government are ending

in failure. I do not know whether it is possible, but I would like to know from the Government whether the Government can think on the lines of having a separate bank such as 'Poverty Alleviation Bank' in order to meet such contingencies and more especially to see that the poorer sections of the people are helped under this scheme.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation is meant for this purpose only. They provide margin money and loans to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people for poverty alleviation programmes. I do not think there is any need for a separate bank for this.

Crime Against Women

*573. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

'(a) whether Government have received the report of the Study made by the Bureau of Police Research and Development regarding unnatural deaths of married women;

(b) if so, the main findings and suggestions made therein; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to implement the suggestions made in the Report to reduce crime against women ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) In 1986 the Bureau of Police Research and Development conducted a study of unnatural deaths of married women, with special reference to dowry deaths, in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The study data have revealed that there has been an increase in the incidence of death of married women, especially in the age group of 18-30 years, in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The suggestions of the study relate to making improvement in the working of Police with regard to investigation of cases of crime against women and making laws on the subject more effective.

(c) Sinc 'Police and Public Order' are State subjects, the Bureau of Police Research and Development sent copies of the study to all State Governments in February, 1987 for necessary action.

The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Evidence Act have been amended to deal effectively not only with dowry death cases but also with those of cruelty to married women. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has also been amended to make the provisions more stringent and effective. The Ministry had also issued instruction to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations about steps to be taken in cases of unnatural deaths of married women.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : As the statement itself says, the incidence of these atrocities and killings of married women is increasing.

You see the figures. In 1985, it was 990. In 1986, it went up to 1390. So, it it is increasing very fast.

You will be surprised to see the figures that in Bihar in 1986, it was 62 and upto July 1987, it went upto 408. In Delhi it was 64 and 78. In U.P. it was 461 and upto July, it is 553 and so on. Like that, in every State, it is growing alarmingly. The stringent laws are there. The Amendments are there. But in spite of all that, the implementation part is not upto the mark.

You can kindly recall the case of Sudha Goyal. When the Supreme Court gave its verdict that the culprits should be given punishment, for two years they were absconding.

Only when the social organisations fought, ultimately after two years, they sent to jail.

In view of this, I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister, how

many cases of unnatural deaths of married women were registered in the last three years, how many cases were tried in the courts and what is the fate of the verdicts and whether the verdicts are implemented or not ? What is the Government doing in order to ensure that these cases also do not meet the same fate of Sudha Goyal.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We share the anxiety of the hon. Member. As far as all the State Governments are cancerned, as I pointed out in my answer, those reports are not with us. But so far Delhi is concerned—I can motion now the required information in the last three years they are as follows :

Years	Number of cases reported
1985	43
1986	64
1987	79
1988 (upto 15th March)	13 only

Year	Number of cases admitted
1985	43
1986	63
1987	78
1988	13

Year	Number of cases challaned
1985	41
1986	51
1987	36

Year	Number of cases pending trial
1985	41
1986	50
1987	36

Year	Number of cases pending investigation
1986	8
1987	41

Year	Number of cases acquitted
1986	1

Year	Number of cases untraced
1985	2
1987	1

Year	Number of persons arrested
1986	156
1987	175
1988 (till now)	25

Year	Number of cases cancelled
1986	1
1987	1

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : I request that all the information, from all over the country might be collected and placed before the House.

My second supplementary is this : I have talked to a large number of social workers. They are complaining that after the amendment of the Dowry Act, all the police stations have not formed those Special Cells to investigate and prosecute the culprits. Even where the cells have been formed, they can only investigate; they have no power of prosecution. They cannot prosecute, and because of that, many cases are not registered and tried. In view of this, I will ask the hon. Minister whether they will agree that this Act should be further amended, and the Special Cells empowered, i.e. given prosecuting powers, and that the courts also should have some cells to see that their directions and judgements are implemented.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In respect of the State Governments, we are frequently writing to the State Governments to give us uptodate information so for as crimes against women are concerned. Whenever these reports come to us, we shall be informing the hon. Minister.

So far as making the laws more stringent is concerned, we have made the laws more stringent very recently in this House. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, about all these things I hope we will come to know how far they are being implemented, because most of these things were enacted in 1986 and 1987. Therefore, even the cases in 1985 which where reported, even those cases are still pending in courts. You know the way things function there. So, we are concerned with the feelings of the hon. Ministers of this House, and we are taking strong action and stringent measures We would like to associate all the voluntary and social bodies and institutions, because their help is more needed thane even the implementation of these laws, because it is a social crime, and we shall have to fight socially also. Therefore, we take a serious note of the hon. Member's suggestion. Regarding social bodies, voluntary institutions and women's organizations, we shall take their help actively in finding a solution to the problem of crimes against women.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : The Minister has listed the number of cases where deaths have occurred; but sofar as my knowledge goes, under the Prohibition Act cases have not come up as expected; and that is because of the fundamental flaw in the Act itself, viz. the equation of the victim and the prepetrator of that crime, i.e. the giver and the taker of the dowry.

A strong opinion has been expressed against this during the sittings of the Joint Select Committee also. Under the present socio-economic conditions in India, the bride's parents or the brideg's side has to give dowry to the groom's side; and they have to comply with the demand or greed of the other side. Factually, these two sides are not equal, but they have been treated as equals in this Act; and the registering of a case under the Dowry Prohibition Act before the woman is either killed or ousted from her married home does not happen easily, because this means doubly punishing the victim. That is why the women's organizations also cannot act freely. Rather, they would register cases under Section 403 of the IPC i.e. breach of trust. Had this law been amended suitably, for example, to enable the giving side to be cited as a witnessed to give evidence in the court, then it would have been easier to find out the cases and it could have avoided many cruel deaths also ? Is the hon. Minister thinking seriously about amending this law at an early date ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Already this point which the hon. member has pointed out was taken not of. The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 has been amended by the Dowry Prohibition Amendment Act 1984 to make the Dowry Prohibition Act most stringent. By this Act, offences in the original Dowry Prohibition Act have been made congnizable, non-bialable and non-compoundable. A provision has also been made for enhanced punishment for giving or taking dowry. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1984 was further amended in 1986 to make the provision most stringent and effective. Minimum punishment for taking or abetting taking of dowry has been raised to five years from six months and a fine or Rs. 15,000 from Rs. 5000/-. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSE GOSWAMI : This is not an answer to my question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It has been amended as desired by the hon. member. As a result of this amendment, the burden of proving that there was no demand for dowry will be on the person who takes on abets the taking of the dowry. Even offences under the Act have been made non-bailable; that also we have done. It has also been decided to appoint Dowry Prohibition Officers by the State Government who will greatly help in effective implementation of the Act. I hope these officers will be assisted by the State Government. (*Interruptions*) We have asked the State Governments...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : If you want, she can repeat he question. You repeat it.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : My point has not been replied. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 reads as follows :

'3. Penalty for giving or taking dowry—If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years and with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 15,000/- or the amount etc. etc..."

My point is that the two sides are equally treated, but in actual practice under our present socio-economic conditions, the two sides are not equal. That is why if any case is registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, the victim is twice victimised. Are you doing something to correct it ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It has been taken note of and this Act has become more stringent to see that they get punishment.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : You allow us a full discussion on this question because this is very important.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I told you that it has been amended and whatever objection has been raised has been met. The Act has been made more stringent.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will you please explain the question ?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : She is asking whether opressed and oppressor are equal or not. If it is so, what will you do for this ?

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I have already replied that to meet this objection, the Act was amended and it has been made more stringent so that they will be held responsible. All the amendments have been made to meet this objection, to make it more stringent. (*Interruptions*) Both the giver and the taker are punishable.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : They are not equal. You can understand the plight of the guardian of the girl.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : How can the taker be punished without punishing the giver also ? We havg included both.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The deaths which occur on account of matrimonial reasons or dowry reason, obviously we cannot prevent through the police machinery because these are social offences. The prevention machinery is very much restricted in the respect. I would like to know, just we have got these, what are known as, disturbed areas, will a track be kept of socially disturbed families with restrictions on their social life. If it is found that there are some reports with respect to a family, the Government can keep a track of such socially disturbed families so that some preventive measures can be taken with respect to certain areas.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Reports of disturbed areas come to us. If we have to stretch this to disturbed, families, then perheps it will be a very difficult task to find it out.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There is a plethora of laws against crimes of crimes committed against women and there is no dearth of recommendations and research papers in this connection and the source of unnatural deaths; they come not only from dowry issue but from other issues also. For example, the practice of Sati in this country is one of the most abominable practices. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has some to the notice of the Government that ** Swami Sankaracharya of Puri has been going around preaching Sati practices and he has been quoting from the scriptures that Sati is sanctioned in the Hindu scriptures. Has the Government taken any steps and why action has not been taken, and why the Sankaracharya of Puri has not been arrested so far for preaching this commission of Sati ?

**Expunged as order by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It is not relevant to this question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Because, only in the last session we passed an Act, and why no action has been taken.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, it is not relevant to this question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I would like to know why action is not being taken against the Sankaracharya of Puri. Laws lose their authority unless all those laws are implemented and one cannot be above the law. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot use that word. Nothing of that sort. This is not pertinent to this question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is very relevant. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This question is about unnatural deaths of married women. (*Interruptions*) Pleased see the question.

MR SPEAKER : But that is murder.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sati is an unlawful act. The question is about unnatural deaths of married women.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is murder.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is fully justified in raising that question. It is a crime against women and that is why it is punishable. I think that question should be answered. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Would this House describe '*Sati*' as a natural death ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. No question.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is about unnatural deaths. This is very much relevant to this question. It is a criminal offence. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : But the question can be differently asked, because we have tackled it properly and we have discussed it properly and I think we are all against that.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Why action has not been taken against the Sankaracharya ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This question is about crimes against women.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Achariaji, I have got no objection to this discussion at all. We have all been of the same consensus. We have promptly and I think collectively decided against that. It is not so ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We are all against it.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, he just wants to point it out to you, for your kind consideration, that this question relates to, not only unnatural deaths but to those of married women. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Has he come across unmarried Sati also ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : Look here. Please calm down. Don't shout. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Kindly see part of the question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no objection. If the Minister is ready to reply, I have no problem at all. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, Let me clarify. Part (c) of the question clearly speaks about the measures taken to reduce crimes against women. So, Sati is covered by this question and I do not know who

he gets the idea that even unmarried women come under Sati. Only married women under Sati. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, one minute. Please listen to me also. Dowry is something else and Sati is something completely different. So simple it is. I have no hesitation in agreeing with you that Sati is also an abominable crime. We have discussed that and we have agreed on that. This question relates to dowry death and that is not a dowry death.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting ? If you want a discussion on that, I can allow you another full time discussion. I have got no hesitation allowing a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you wasting my time ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Outside impression will be very bad if answer is not given here. Let him answer.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am only elaborating on this. Please listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question. We are not divided on that point at all. I am only saying that dowry is somethin else; that is also plain murder, that i agree with you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Murder is always unnatural. We should not try to mix up these two things. Dowry is the cause for making that girl burn or get her strangled or whatever it is. Sati is somthing else, after her husband's death, they want to get rid of her. But anyhow, if the Minister wants to reply, I have no problem.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, I hope the hon. Members know it "that we have passed laws condemning this act of Sati and the entire country condemns it. Sir, any utterances in support of Sati...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : His question is, how are you going to deal with Sankaracharya of Puri, who has glorified Sati system. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Thomas, I am on my legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is simple; we have to technically differentiate between a married woman and a widow. The question of Sati comes only after her husband's death. This question is regarding crimes against married women. This is a technical thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, you don't stop me. I do not disagree with you on that score. I am only disagreeing with you that we can have a separate discussions, if you like, on that score. I have no problem at all.

(*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, I do not want to go into the technicalities and argue whether this is right or wrong. We go entirely by your decision; whatever you feel can be discussed. Now on this question, this Government has taken more measures than any previous Government to protect women.

(*Interruptions*)

One second. Let me finish. We are willing to have a discussion on this subject in this House any time you like. Even if it does not come under this, we are willing to have a discussion. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no question of discussion. The question is : a plain and simple question was asked by Mr. Tewary and he wanted an answer for it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Well Professor, on technical grounds you are wrong.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can prove that even on technical grounds, his question is perfectly in order. It does not refer to dowry. It refers to crimes against married women. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I plead for myself. Let the Minister reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no difference of opinion in this House on this point. Absolutely we all agree on one thing. I do not disagree with you at all. We are one on that point that we are against this. It is a simple.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is a good thing that for the first time our friend Mr. Tewary and on that side Prof Madhu Dandavate, are uniting together on one point. The answer to this question is very simple. As pointed out by the hon. Prime Minister, we have taken most stringent measures against sati. And any utterances in support of sati, the Government strongly condemns that...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What is the answers ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The answer is that it is for the State Governments to take action. They must take action...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On a procedural matter. The question is related to the crimes which are to be dealt by the State Governments. In spite of that, you allowed the question. Therefore, he cannot go scotfree on the basis of saying that the matter was concerned with the State Governments. The question is whether he will advise that action should be taken even against Sankaracharya.

MR. SPEAKER : It is taken for granted. I do not think, there is no answer to this. It is inherent that when a law is passed, it must be enforced. It is so simple.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Nobody is above the law.

MR. SPEAKER : This is what we said yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is feeling shy to take the name of Shankaracharya of Puri.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Several amendments have been brought to the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Evidence Act. In spite of severe and sincere efforts from women organisations to prevent these mishappenings in the country, there is one lacuna in the Hindu society where the daughter of a family is not entitled to property right along with the male members in that family. Because of this particular lacuna, in spite of all these efforts, these unhappy things are taking place. Will the Government bring forward an amendment to the Hindu Code making daughter also eligible for a share in the property along with other male members in the family ? Till now only after the death of the father she is entiled for succession of property. But as long as the father is alive, she is not eligible to property right. Will the Government consider this, because, to women we are giving equal rights in jobs ? In each and every sphere Government wants women to have equal rights. Then why does a women member of a family not have equal right in her father's property ? Government of Andhra Pradesh has brought such an Act and the President has also given his assent. Then why does the Union Government not bring forward such an amendment to the Hindu Code ? The hon. Prime Minister is here. Let the Governmrnt give a categorical answer to my supplementary.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The question can be referred to the Ministry of Law. This is a separate question.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The Prime Minister is here. He can say that the Government will consider it. He cannot say that the Ministry of Law will consider it. (*Interruptions*)

Central Projects Under Implementation

*576. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central Projects approved during the last three years with their financial investment for each and their location;

(b) the present stage of completion of each of these projects; and

(c) whether they are progressing as per Schedule and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

According to the available information in respect of Central projects covered by the quarterly monitoring system of the Ministry, 126 projects each costing over Rs. 20 crores were approved during the last 3 years (1-1-1985 to 31-12-1987); of these 99 are reported to be progressing as per schedule and 27 behind schedule.

Target dates for commissioning of some Railway projects have not been fixed due to funds constraint in the Railway Plan and, therefore, their completion dates hinge on availability of resources in future.

The details of estimated cost at the time of approval, location, progress and broad reason for slippages, if any, are shown in the annexure below.

Annexure

S. No.	Name of project	Location (State)	Approved cost (Original) over Rs. 20 crores	Progress with broad reason for slippage, if any, as on 31-12-1987
1	2	3	4	5
	Atomic Energy			
1.	Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects 3 & 4	Rajasthan	711.56	No delay.
2.	Kaiga Atomic Power Project.	Karnataka	730.72	,,
3.	Heavy Water Project Hazira	Gujarat	220.71	,,
	Civil Aviation			
4.	Acquisition of 48 Nos. helicopters (PHL)	Not allocable	276.95	,,
5.	Augmentation of Computer Facility (AI)	-do-	26.15	,,
6.	Fleet Augmentation— 19 Air bus (IA)	-do-	1238.37	,,
7.	Two Nos. 747-300 Combi Aircraft	-do-	384.73	,,

1	2	3	4	5
Coal				
8.	Captive Power Plant (BCCL)	Bihar	49.20	Delay in equipment supply/erection.
9.	Madhuband Washery (BCCL)	,,	71.90	Delay in equipment supply/erection.
10.	D. & F. Ropeways (BCCL)	,,	21.32	No delay.
11.	Pootkee Washery (BCCL)	,,	92.17	,,
12.	Captive Power Plant (BCCL)	,,	49.20	,,
13.	Sonepur Bazari OC (ECL)	West Bengal	192.96	Delay in land acquisition.
14.	Kalidaspur UG (ECL)	,,	47.95	No delay.
15.	Captive Power Plant (ECL)	,,	49.20	Delayed; tendering under finalisation.
16.	Sarpi Reorganisation (ECL)	,,	49.25	No delay.
17.	Khadia OC (NCL)	UP/MP	400.00	No delay.
18.	Nighai OC (NCL)	MP	462.39	,,
19.	Bungwar UG (SECL)	MP	25.14	Delay in release of forest land.
20.	Churcha West, UG (SECL)	MP	32.64	No delay.
21.	Dipka OC (SECL)	MP	56.05	Delay in acquiring tenancy land.
22.	Gevra Expansion OC (SECL)	MP	224.39	No delay.
23.	Niljai OC (WCL)	Maharashtra	96.89	,,
24.	Tandsi UG (WCL)	MP	51.58	Delayed, slow progress on mine entry/development.
25.	Central Workshop Chandrapur (WCL)	Maharashtra	23 87	Delay in finalising estimate/layout.
26.	Godavari Khani 10.A Incline (SCCL)	AP	27.31	Delayed; presence of soft clay bed in strata.
27.	Manuguru OC II (SCCL)	AP	132.00	Delay in acquisition of forest land.
28.	Ramaundam II OC (SCCL)	AP	147.16	Delay in tiening up foreign collaboration.
29.	400 KV Transmission Lines St. II (NLC)	TN	250.71	No delay.

1	2	3	4	5
Fertilisers				
30.	Captive Power Plant Bhatinda (NFL)	Punjab	69.32	Delay in equipment supply.
31.	Captive Power Plant Panipat (NFL)	Haryana	69.32	Delay in equipment supply.
32.	Electrolysis Plant Replacement (NFL)	Punjab	28.65	Delay in ordering.
33.	Amjhore Phosphate Fertiliser Plant (PPCL)	Bihar	42.57	No delay.
34.	Rehabilitation of Ammonia Plant Trombay (RCF)	Maharashtra	51.65	,,
Finance				
35.	New Mint, Noida	UP	30.00	No delay.
Mines				
36.	Debottlenecking Scheme (HCL)	Bihar/ Rajasthan	41.50	No delay.
37.	Integrated Zinc-Lead Project (HZL)	Rajasthan	21.00	,,
Steel				
38.	Durgapur Steel Plant Modernisation (SAIL)	Wegt Bengal	1357.00	,,
39.	Bhilai Steel Plant Installation of 6th Bioler in PB Station (SAIL)	MP	32.10	,,
Chemicals & Petrochemicals				
40.	Captive Power Combined Cycle (IPCL)	Gujarat	72.51	Marginal delay. Trial run started.
41.	Nylon-6 Project (PCL)	,,	74.35	No delay.
42.	Spandex Yarn Project (PCL)	,,	34.85	,,
Petroleum & Natural Gas				
43.	Captive Power Plant (EPCL)	Maharashtra	43.61	No delay.
44.	Captive Power Plant (HPCL)	,,	45.72	Delayed; Late clearance of Co. Gen. Unit.

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Additional Secondary Processing Facility (IOC)	Gujarat	635.00	No delay.
46.	Acquisition of 4 rigs (OIL)	Various locations	74.33	,,
47.	Acquisition of 6 development rigs (ONGC)	,,	90.75	Delayed; F.E. clearance.
48.	Instalsation of 5 regional computers (ONGC)	,,	31.35	Delay in system selection/ordering.
49.	Additional Oil Recovery Bombay High (ONGC)	Off-shore	781.54	No delay.
50.	Gas Sweetening Plant II Hazira (ONGC)	Gujarat	204.65	,,
51.	South Bassein Development (ONGC) II	Gujarat	246.48	Delay in equipment ordering/supply.
52.	Ethane-Propane Recovery Plant (ONGC)	Maharashtra	135.00	No delay.
53.	Gas Turbine Power Generation (ONGC)	Assam	26.03	,,
Power				
54.	Maithon Gas Turbine (DVC)	Bihar	44.57	Delay in opening of L/C.
55.	Mejia Thermal (DVC)	W. Bengal	566.00	No delay.
56.	Kathalguri Gas-based Combined Cycle Power Project (NEEPCO)	Assam	203 17	No delay.
57.	Kathalguri GBCCP Tr. Line (NEEPCO)	Assam/ WB	331.38	,,
58.	Ranganadi HEP (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	312.78	,,
59.	Ranganadi Tr. Lines (NEEPCO)	,,	47.34	,,
60.	Doyang Tr. Lines (NEEPCO)	Nagaland	40.87	Delay in award of contract.
61.	Kahalgaon STPP-I (NTPC)	Bihar	884.16	Delay in land acquisition.
62.	NCR TPP (I)	UP	1063.57	No delay.
63.	Kawas GPP (NPTC)	Gujarat	373.98	,,
64.	Anta GPP (NTPC)	Rajasthan	265.03	,,
65.	Auraiya GPP (NTPC)	UP	371.67	,,

1	2	3	4	5
66.	Kahalgaon Tr. Lines I	Bihar	174.48	Delay in award of contract due to delay in associated STPP.
67.	Rihand Tr. Lines	UP/ Haryana	581.70	Delay in forest clearance.
68.	Kawas GPP Tr. Lines (NTPC)	Gujarat	36.86	No delay.
69.	Anta GPP Tr. Lines (NTPC)	Rajasthan	51.71	,,
70.	Auraiya GPP Tr. Lines	UP	100.60	,,
Photofilms/Cables/Misc. (DPE)				
71.	Manufacture of Polyester based films	TN	168.12	No delay.
72.	Modernisation of Tyre Corporation of Units	W. Bengal	66.71	,,
73.	Optical Fibre Project (HCL)	UP	28.67	Delayed; change in composition of plant & m/c and increasing in civil engineering.
Railways				
74.	Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri (Doubling)	Bihar/ WB	42.92	No delay.
75.	Tandur-Malkhai Road (Doubling)	AP/ Karnataka	23.00	,,
76.	Malda-Kumedpur (Doubling)	WB	26.20	,,
77.	Jaitwara-Manikpur (Doubling)	MP/UP	26.30	No target fixed.
78.	Sahibganj Link Cabin Malda Town	Bihar/WB	29.81	,,
79.	Garhwa Road Sonnagar Ph. II	Bihar	48.89	No delay.
80.	Sahibabad-Gaziabad 4th Line	UP	21.51	,,
81.	Moradabad-Rampur (Doubling)	,,	20.77	,,
82.	Lucknow-Kanpur (Doubling)	,,	49.05	,,
83.	Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri Ph. II (Doubling)	Bihar/WB	24.32	,,

1	2	3	4	5
84.	Vikarabad/Tandur (Doubling)	AP	41.37	No delay
85.	Raipur-Vijianagaram (Doubling)	Orissa/ AP	62.60	,,
86.	Bilaspur-Katni (Electrification)	MP	71.81	,,
87.	Katni-Bina (Electrification)	MP	63.17	,,
88.	Nagpur-Durg (Elecrification)	MP/ Maharashtra	74.38	,,
89.	Jolarpettai Erode Salem, Mettur Dam (Electrification)	TN	64.79	No target fixed.
90.	Jolarpet-Bangalore (Electrification)	TN/ Karnataka	32.01	,,
91.	Tundla-Agra-Bayana (Electrification)	UP/ Rajasthan	22.96	No delay.
92.	Talcher-Sambalpur (New Line)	Orissa	57.97	No target fixed.
93.	Tamluk Digha (New Line)	WB	43.72	,,
94.	Guna-Etawah (New Line)	MP/UP	158.77	No delay.
95.	Laxmi Kantpur-Namkhana (New Line)	WB	40.90	No target fixed.
96.	Satna-Rewa (New Line)	MP	30.00	,,
97.	Modernisation of Workshop Ajmer	Rajasthan	26.05	No delay.
98.	Spring Manufacturing Plant	MP	35.00	,,
99.	Rail Coach Factory Kapurthala	Pundjab	180.00	,,
00.	Modernisation of Workshop Kharagpur	WB	26.50	,,
01.	ICF Modernisation Perambur	TN	37.00	,,
102.	Modernisation of Workshop, Ponamalai	,,	25.10	,,
103.	Vizag Peripheral Yard for Steel Plant	AP	27.18	No delay.
104.	Kurla-4th Passenger Terminal	Maharashtra	24.38	,,

1	2	3	4	5
105.	Bardman : Yard Remodelling	WB	20.10	No delay.
106.	Delhi Area Coaching Terminal Facilities	Delhi	26.64	,,
107.	MC Cluskieganj Depot Yard North Karanpur Area	Bihar	31.44	,,
108.	Circular Railway Calcutta	WB	35.00	Delayed; work hampered due to encroachment.
109.	Mankhurd-Belapur Line Extn.	Maharashtra	12.00	No delay.
	Surface Transport			
110.	Acquisition of 3 LR II Tankers (SCI)	Not allocable	111.30	No delay.
111.	Second Oil Jetty Haldia Port	WB	35.71	,,
112.	Acquisition of 4 bulk carrier (SCI)	Not allocable	89.00	,,
113.	Acquisition of 6 Edible Oil camer (SCI)	,,	110.57	,,
114.	Acquisition of 63 Vessels CIWTC	WB	63.80	,,
115.	Procurement of Dredger (Cochin Port)	Kerala	21.29	,,
116.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway	Gujarat	128.40	No delay.
117.	Calcutta Palsit Section-Durgapur Expressway	WB	48.60	,,
118.	Strengthening of Nagpur-Hyderabad-Bangalore section.	Multi-State	29.30	,,
119.	Strengthening of Thane-Nasic section	Maharashtra	29.00	,,
120.	Varanasi By-pass Ganga Bridge	UP	41.60	,,
121.	Madras-Villupuram Section Dev.	TN	45.60	,,
122.	Murthal-Karnal Section Dev.	Haryana	42.50	,,

1	2	3	4	5
123.	Srihind-Jullundur Section Widening	Punjab	66.00	No delay
124.	Nhava Sheva Link	Maharashtra	30.66	,,
125.	Farakka Barrage Project (Balance works)	WB	72.06	,,
	Telecommunications			
126.	Insat—IC Augmentation	Not allocable	25.75	Delay in availability of stellite link.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know as to how far we have been benefited from the Central Projects approved during the last three years in removing unemployment and what are the details thereof ? Has there been any impact of the Central Projects on the production index also. If so, how much ? What steps are being taken to expedite the implementation of the projects running behind the schedule ?

[*English*]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : Sir, there are 126 projects approved by Government during the last three years. Out of these 126 projects, 99 projects are reported to be progressing as per the schedule and only 27 projects are behind the schedule.

There are so many causes why the projects are getting delayed. The major causes for the delay are :

Delay in obtaining clearance from forest and environmental angle and lack of advance action for development of infrastructure;

Indadequate project preparation and source of financing;

Delays in finalisation of detailed engineering;

Feequent scope changes;

Delay in tendering and ordering; and

Delay in land acquisition.

These are the causes for the delay of projects. The Programme Implementation Ministry is taking interest and is monitoring the implementation of the projects. Whatever reports we get from the field level, we communicate them to the concerned Ministries for expediting the implementation of the projects.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister be pleased to state the position with regard to 'mega', 'major' and 'medium' projects in the state of Maharashtra ? I would also like to know the progress made in regard to aluminium project being set up at Ratnagiri in Konban region.

[*English*]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : Here, I can inform the hon. Member that there are 316 projects which are being monitored by the Ministry of Programme Implementation. There are three types of projects—moga, major and medium. The number of mega projects involving Rs. 1,000 crores and above, is sixteen; the number of projects is 111 and the number of medium major projects is 189. So, these are the projects which are monitored by the Ministry of Programme Implementation. So far as the details of the projects is concerned, it concerns the concerned Ministry. So, I would request the hon. Member to address the concerned Ministry for this.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the list supplied, it appears that no project has been taken up in the drought prone area. I my own state of the Andhra Pradesh, people have to suffer both from floods & cyclone every year. I want to know, particularly for Andhra Pradesh, the number of Central Projects which are pending, the number of the projects likely to be cleared and places where they are proposed to be set up as there is any propsal to set up Central Projects in drouoght stricken also ?

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : Sir, I need a separate notice for this because this is a separate question as to how many projects are there in Andhra Pradesh. So, I would request the hon. Member to give a separate notice for this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I would like to know which are the projects which will create some employment potential in drought prone areas.

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : Sir, the question was regarding the Central projects approved by the Government during the last three years. So, I have give the details of the projects approved during a period of last three years. But so far as the projects in drought-prone areas and in a particular State are concerned, we need a separate notice for that.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : The hon. Minister has stated in his oral as well as written statement thre are such projects for which no target date has been fixed. In Railway also, there are such projects for which no target date has been fixed. Many captive power plants are being delayed due to lack of machineries. What steps are being taken by the Minister to expedite the projects and also to fix the target dates ? If these are completed in time it would not only contain inflation but cost also. Not only this, they will be available for use in time.

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : So far as the Railway projects are concerned, it is true that there is delay and I share the views and the hon. Member in this respect. We have requested the Railway Department to give us the target date for the projects. There are some projects under the Railways for which they are not giving target date. The main reason is—they have said—want of funds. It is because of shortage of funds that they could not give firm target date for these projects. That is why we could not give the target date for these projects in our statement. But we have given all other details.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : What measures have you taken to curtail the delay so that the project can be completed within the targeted time ? What progress are you monitoring by which delay is curtailed and the project is expedited ?

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : We have taken certain steps. It is true that there are some projects which are behind the schedule and we are monitoring those projects. In fact, after getting all the reports we do intimate to the concerned Ministry to expedite and solve the problem so that these projects are commissioned in right time and in our own Ministry we have take the following steps :

(1) Intimate monitoring of projects by the Ministry of Programme Implementation through monthly/quarterly monitoring system;

(2) Indepth periodical review of progress of projects by administrative Ministries and constant pressure on the Projects Authorities for expeditious completion;

(3) Setting up of task force/Empowered Committee for speedy implementation of projects.

(4) Close follow up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays;

(5) Inter-Ministerial coordination and Inter-action;

(6) Emphasis on preparation of realistic project implementation plan.

So, Sir, these are the steps we have taken from our Ministry.

Conference of the Home Ministers of Various States

*578. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether regional conference of Home Ministers of different States was held on March 1, 1988 to review measures necessary to curb the activities of Naxalites;

(b) if so, the details of participants; and

(c) the main points discussed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) A conference of Home Ministers of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu was convened at Hyderabad by Andhra Pradesh Government on February 29, 1988.

(b) and (c) Chief Minister and Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh Home Minister of Maharashtra and Karnataka and senior officials of Madhya Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu attended the conference. The conference mainly discussed inter-State crimes and movement of criminals, smuggling of essential commodities and left wing extremists activities. It was decided to share intelligence, intensify patrolling in border districts, improved inter-state communication net-work and ensure coordinated action against extremists and other inter state criminals.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, I would like to know whether these State Governments have sought the assistance of the Central Government by way of request for supply of high-frequency wireless sets and some other help and whether you have got feed back from these State Goverments I would also like to know whether the activities of these extremists or the criminals are prevented or they are still continuing. Have they been arrested or not ? Is there any information on this ?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The State Governments projected their requirements at a meeting taken by the Home Secretary of the Government of India on the 8th of January 1988. We have substantially met their requirements. We have information that some people were arrested in Andhra Pradesh. The drive is on.

SHRI A.N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, it is a very sorry state of affairs prevailing in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh where in the outskirts of the cities nobody can live in the farm house. They are being looted and killed even, then robbery takes place. The State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have thoroughly failed to protect the life and property of the individuals. (*Interruptions*). I am telling the truth. Every day we are coming across these incidents. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G S. BASAVARAJU : Even in Tumkur District in Karnataka at the instigation of the Home Minister the IPS officer has failed to protect the property and he himself is instigating the anti-social elements to ruin the properties of the common people.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.N. NANJE GODWA : Also there are rumours that police have connived with such of the criminals. When the State Governments have failed in their duty to protect the life and property, what is the role of the Government of India and what are they going to do it protect the life and property of the people ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Partial Emergency.

PROF. MADAU DANDAVATE : Nationalise the criminals. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the hon. House knows that there has been a spurt in the activities of the Left Wing extremists, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and some of them have taken sanctuary in the State of Karnataka. We have impressed upon the State Governments of both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka that they should take coordinated action and step up their drive against the extremists. I have no reason to believe that the two governments are not taking steps. I think they are taking steps, but I share the concern of the hon. Member that they must take more vigorous steps. We have provided para military forces, we have offered to provide other kinds of help, we have provided certain kinds of sophisticated weapons, but they must gear up their police forces and their machinery to fight the Left Wing extremists in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. We will continue to impress upon them their duty under the law.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, has it been brought to the notice of the Government that many of the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh... *(Interruptions)*. Not only the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, but also Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar— in many of these States the extremist activities are on the increase. I would like to know whether the Government has received any request from the State Governments that they should be given adequate assistance from the Central Government in the matter of sending CRP and other forces and also whether it is a fact that they have requested the Central Government to see that some training programme for the local police which is not well equipped and which is not trained for the jungle warfare, to be undertaken by the Central Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the answer is 'yes'. And speciafically to a request from the State of Andra Pradesh we have provided para military forces, we have given weapons, and we have offered to train their armed police in our group centres.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of Naxalism is taking serious turn day by day in the country. The Central Government is very much concerned about it. This problem has assumed a serious proportion especially in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. My own Bastar district is seriously affected by it. To my mind, root cause of the problem lies in some administrative deficiencies particularly deficiencies to be found in the forest departments of states can be attributed to the main cause of it. Has any discussion was held on this subject in the conference of state Home Ministers. If so, what decisions were taken to curb the activities of Naxalites and what steps are being taken up by the Government in pursuance to that decision.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the Government of India was not represented at the Meeting held in Hyderabad on the 29th of February. As I said earlier, Sir, the Home Secretary on the Government of India took a meeting of the 8th of January 1988 and we discussed all these problems and we impressed upon the State Governments that they should speed up developmental work in these affected areas and they should try to gear up theit administrative machinery to meet the problem. I believe they are quite aware of the seriousness of the problem and I hope that the State Governments will take action based on the decisions arrived at on the 8th of January 1988.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know well, there are two aspects to anti-Naxalite operations. One is strengthening the law enforcing machinery and the other is evolving a package of socio-economic measures. I would like to know whether the Government of India has taken any measures to evolve a package of socio-economic measures to contain the Naxalite operations in the affected areas of various States.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The answer is "Yes". Both the Rural Development Ministry and the Planning Commission were present at the meeting of 8th of January, 1988. We had identified a package of measures which could be taken by the

State Governments. We will impress upon the State Governments that while dealing with this as law and order problem, they must also accelerate developmental work and programmes in the affected areas.

[Translation]

Construction or Trench in Sialkot Area by Pakistan

*579. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has constructed a long trench in Sialkot area in Pakistan along the Indian border;

(b) if so, whether this short of construction on the border is a violation of international laws; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard so far ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : I think, the House has not been properly informed by the Minister. According to my information, to enhance the field surveillance capability of Pakistani troops, Pakistan is going on at quick pace to contract about 50 kms. long trench along our Khem Karan, Wagah, Suchetgarh areas and also Karagadi tower near Kashmir border.

I will ask the hon. Minister, through you, to again check up the validity of his answer. It is there that Pakistan is going to contruct a watch tower. You have all flatly told the House that nothing is goikng going on. It is going on and I stick to my Question.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Sir, I did not say that nothing is going on. I merely confined myself to the Question and the answer is what I have to the questions. The question is :—

(a) whether Pakistan has constructed a long trench in Sialkot area in Pakistan along the Indian border

— Answer :—Yes, Sir.

(b) if so, whether this sort of construction on the border is a violation of international law;

—Answer :—No, Sir.

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard so far ?

—Answer :—Does not arise.

I have not, for a moment, said that nothing is happening. We moniter activities very carefully on our borders. I would like to assure the Member of this. He has gone by newspaper reports. But we have our own sources of having hard information and not a day passed when we are not aware of what is going on the other side.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Sir, it is the right of a Member to confirm newspaper report through a Government confirmation. I have not done anything wrong. It is because, I have read the newspaper. Regarding my second part, namely, if so, whether this sort of construction on the border is a violation of international laws, again on the information of the newspaper, I ask the Minister that according to the information with me from the newspaper, any construction within 500 metres of the borders of the two countries is unlawful. This was the information with me.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I am giving you a specific answer. If the Government of Pakistan wants to dig trenths in their own territories, hardly we can hardly object to it. It is not a violation of international laws. But we keep a very close eye on anything, any activity going on in the military field near our borders.

You have asked the same question in three different ways and I have given to

you the same answer in three different ways, because what you have asked, I have understood, and so have you.

Vacant Post of Director in Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd.

*580. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd., a major public undertaking responsible for development of electronics, has been operating without a functional Director for the last two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Two posts of functional Directors in ET & T fell vacant on retirement of incumbents on superannuation. Action was initiated in time to find replacements. The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) had reported panels of names for the two posts. However, the Government did not find any one suitable for appointment. Further action is now in progress and the posts will be filled shortly.

SHRI H.A. DORA : The answer is very evasive and it is the creation of the Ministers to evade all the answers. My question is very specific "whether the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Ltd., a major public undertaking responsible for development of electronics, has been operating without a functional Director for the last two years."

I emphasise on this particular aspect "for the last two years." The answer does not say anything about it. It simply says that they are going to fill up these vacancies very shortly. This word 'shortly' is a confusing term. According to the dictionary of the Minister, shortly means 30 to 25 years. It has been reported in the press that not only this public undertaking but many other public undertakings are functioning without any Head resulting in indiscipline and also indifference.

Just now the hon. Prime Minister claims that this Government is working faster than any other Government in the past, also in the present and in the future also.

If, so may I know what are the steps that will be taken by the Government to prevent such lapses forthwith ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : Shortly means shortly, not 30 or 25 years. I agree with the hon. Member that there has been delay.

SHRI H.A. DORA : It is not normal delay. It is in ordinate delay.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : I am going to explain how it occurred. Even before the retirement took place, the Department initiated action for replacement. There are two posts, one is, Director (Technical) and the other Director (Finance). Interviews were held and in the first interview, nobody was found suitable for the post of Director (Technical). These are very high posts which require very high qualifications, Degree in Electronics and Enninecring and nearby 15 years of experience is required. They called for candidates of various public sector undertakings and as far as the Director (Technical) was concerned, nobody was found suitable in the first instance and, therefore, the Public Enterprises Selection Board advertised the post and after advertising it, they have made a panel recently after interviews and this has gone up to the Government for final decision with regard to appointment.

With regard to Director (Finance) also, there have been many problems because one of the candidates selected was not available because he took another job and with regard to other person, we sent it for appointment but the Goyernment did not find him really suitable and, therefore, we are again going for the selection process.

That is how this delay has taken place. I want the hon. Member to know that there are not many people in the country who are qualified for holding such posts and, therefore, very vigorous selection process has to go on and the Government has to scrutinise if the people selected are suitable for appointment.

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Mauritius PM's Speech at Annual Dinner for Diplomatic Corps

*574. DR. A.K. PATEL
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mauritian Prime Minister while addressing an annual dinner at Port Louis in December 1987 criticized Diplomats for absenting themselves from the multi-religious ceremony, organised a week before, for the victims of a crash of an Airliner;

(b) whether the reference included Indian diplomats; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which Indian High Commission did not attend and the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) At a dinner in honour of the dipolomatic corps on December 28, 1987, the Mauritian Prime Minister expressed regret that a few envoys did not attend the ecumenical ceremony in memory of 160 persons (of whom 55 were South African) who lost their lives in the South African Boeing 747 air crash on Novemer 28, 1987 off the Mauritian coast. His remarks did not specifically refer to Indian diplomats.

(c) In consonance with our policy of boycotting the South Africa's racist regime our High Commissioner (and a few other envoys) did not attend the ceremony at which South Africa's Foreign Minister and Transport Minister were the chief guests. Our High Commissioner, however, sent a wreath before the ceremony began.

Hijacking of Indian Fishermen by Pakistani Forces from Gulf of Kutch

*575. SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items apperaring in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the 12 March, 1988 wherein it has been stated that eleven fishermen were hijacked by Pakistani Forces from Indian waters in the Gulf of Kutch on 9 March, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for their release ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) Government had taken up this matter with the Government of Pakistan and have been informed that the two Indian fishing vessels, 'Lokeshwari' & 'Badrinath', with a total of 11 crewmen, were captured on the 10 March, 1988, allegedly for fishing in Pakistani waters. Government have also demanded consular access to the imprisoned fishermen and their immediate release.

[Translation]

Cases pending in Allahabad High Court

577. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number

of cased pending in Allahabad High Court as on 15 March, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : As per information furnished by the Registry of the Allahabad High Court, the number of cases pending in Allahabad High Court as 1-1-1988 was 3,62,014.

[*English*]

Adoption of Indian Children by Foreigners

*581. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children born in India and adopted abroad during the last three years;

(b) the rules governing the adoption of Indian children to foreign countries;

(c) whether private agencies are functioning as adopting agencies; and

(d) whether these agencies adhere to the Indian adoption laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (d) During the last three years i.e. 1985, 1986 and 1987 the number of children born in India who were taken for adoption by foreign adoptive parents under the Authority of a Competent Court are 769, 882 and 814 respectively.

Detailed norms and procedures for Inter-country adoption of Indian children have been laid down by the Supreme Court of India in their judgements delivered in Writ Petition (CRL) No. 1171/1982.

Only Such Indian Social/Child Welfare agencies as have been recognised by the Government can process the applications of foregin adoptive parents in the Competent Court. Similary only such foreign agencies as have been enlisted by the Government of India can sponsor the applications of foreign adoptive parents.

Applications for the guardianship of Indian children are filed under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and all have to abide by the provisions of this Acts.

Steps to Boost Industrial Production

*582. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently made a study of the industrial situation in the country in order to maximise the production potential of the existing industrial structure;

(b) if so, the programmes for restructuring and consolidation of enterprises to maximise the productivity of resources, modernisation based on futuristic technologies, building up capabilities and self-reliance in critical areas suggested by the Commission; and

(c) the follow-up action being initiated towards industrial boost ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) the Planning Commission has recently completed the Mide-Term Appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the document has been laid on the Table of both the Houses of the Parliament. The Mide-Term Appraisal, *Inter-alia*, reviews the industrial situation in the country and also indicated the broad course of action for the future, which has been set forth in chapter 5 (Paras 5.74 to 5.77) of the document. The Administrative Ministries and State Governments are being requested to take necessary follow up action in concerned areas.

Missionaries Involved in Anti-India Propaganda Among Tribals

*583. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that different missionary organisations are engaged in anti-India propaganda among tribals of North Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) While there is no conclusive evidence to show that missionary organisations have been including in anti-India propaganda among tribals of North-Eastern region, Government have reports of contacts existing between some missionaries and underground groups which secessionist in nature.

(c) A close watch is maintained in this regard. Foreign contributions received by missionaries are regulated and monitored in accordance with the provisions of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 and the rules thereunder. In Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh Inner Line regulations are in force.

Agreement with C-DOT for Designing Super Computers

*584. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement with C-DOT to design super computers or other advanced computers has been entered into;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered the competence of C-DOT in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between C-DOT and the Department of Science and Techonology for development of Parallel Computing System at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4 crores and in about 18 month period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Discrimination in the Payment of Ex-Gratia grant in Assam

*585. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,0000 being paid by the State Government of Assam to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of Assam agitation is reimbursed by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the total amount paid so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that religious and linguistic minorities were discriminated in payment of the above mentioned ex-gratia grant; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop such discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Central Government have re-imbursed, an amount of Rs. 1,52,45,000/- to the State Government towards ex-gratia payment at the rate of Rs. 5,000/- to the next of kin of those killed during the agitation. After carefully considering the proposal of the State Government of Assam for ex-gratia payment of Rs. 50,000/- each to the next of kin of 'Martyrs' of the Assam agitation, the Central Government have conveyed to the State Government their decision in principle, to reimburse to to the State Government ex-gratia payment of Rs. 20,000 each to the next-of-kin of every one who was killed in the course of

the Assam agitation, without any distinction and requested the State Government to submit necessary proposals for reimbursement. No proposals for reimbursement at the enhanced rate have so far been received from the State Government.

Compensation to Victims of Terrorism in Punjab

*586. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any compensation to the families of the persons killed by terrorists in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3,11,03,000/- has been paid to the next of kins of 1619 persons killed by terrorists in Punjab.

Collapse of the Teesta Bailey Suspension Bridge

*587. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 February, 1987 to Starred Question No. 47 regarding collapse of a bridge in Kalimpong subdivision of Darjeeling District and state :

(a) whether the report of court of inquiry has since been received by the Government to ascertain the cause of the collapse of the Teesta Bailey Suspension Bridge into the river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of losses suffered in this accident;

(d) the pensionary and other benefits given to the next of kin of the deceased persons and injured persons respectively;

(e) whether permanent construction of the Teesta Bailey Suspension Bridge has since been commenced in 1987-88; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (f) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Court of Inquiry findings, half span of 400 ft. Bailey Suspension Bridge on river Teesta fell down into the river at 0920 Hrs. on 30 January 1987 due to mechanical failure of Morris Blocks used for taking the load of the Bridge during delaunching operation. All laid down safety measures were observed during the delaunching operation. No one is to be blamed for the accident.

(c) Two persons died and 11 persons sustained injuries in this accident. One more person received injuries during rescue operations. The audited store loss of Bailey Suspension Bridge Equipment has been worked out as Rs. 2,07,378.05.

(d) Admissible terminal benefits including special family pension have been given to the next of kin of two persons who died. As regards the injured persons, nobody has been invalided out of service and they were discharged after medical treatment and are medically fit for service in the Army. The question of payment of any compensation to them, therefore, does not arise.

(e) and (f) A contract for the construction of a 180 metre single span arch bridge has been concluded on 25th March, 1988. Preparatory work for construction of permanent bridge has started.

Performance of Central Government Advocates

*588. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are maintaining any record for the performance of the Central Government advocates;

(b) if so, the number of cases won, lost and pending in each High Court and

Supreme Court in 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) if no such records are maintained, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c) The Department of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Law and Justice maintains panels of Central Government Advocates who represent the Union of India in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Apart from this, certain administrative Ministries maintain their own Panels of Advocates for High Courts. In certain cases, administrative Ministries also engage counsel outside said panels to appear before Courts and Tribunals on terms and conditions approved by the Department of Legal Affairs. No centralised record of the Central Government Advocates is maintained in the Department of Legal Affairs.

The Central Government Advocates on the panels maintained or approved by the Department of Legal Affairs are appointed on the basis of their qualifications, experience and standing at the Bar. By and large, the performance of these Advocates has been satisfactory. In cases, where any deficiencies come to the notice of the Government, necessary action is taken, including termination of the appointment.

Sub-castes of Schedule Castes

*589 SHRI GANGA RAM :

SHRI R.P. SUMAN :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sub-castes of Scheduled Castes in India at present, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to include the names of some other castes in the list of Scheduled Castes, or drop some from it and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMAR BAJPAI) : (a) The lists of Scheduled Castes including parts of or groups within those castes are given State-wise in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and other Presidential Orders as amended from time to time. The total number of entries against each State/union territory is given in endorsed statement.

(b) Any modifications in the lists can be made only by an Act of Parliament. No further details can be disclosed at this stage.

Statement

Number of entries in the list of Scheduled Castes

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of entries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59
2.	Assam	16
3.	Bihar	23
4.	Gujarat	30
5.	Haryana	37
6.	Himachal Pradesh	56
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13
8.	Karnataka	101
9.	Kerala	68
10.	Madhya Pradesh	47
11.	Maharashtra	59
12.	Manipur	7
13.	Meghalaya	16
14.	Orissa	93
15.	Punjab	37
16.	Rajasthan	59
17.	Tamil Nadu	76
18.	Tripura	32
19.	Uttar Pradesh	66
20.	West Bengal	59
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
22.	Chandigarh	36
23.	Delhi	36
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5
26.	Mizoram	16
27.	Pondicherry	15
28.	Sikkim	4

[*Translation*]

Introduction of Five-Year LL.B. Course

*590. CHOWDHRY AKHTARHASAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a five-year LL.B. course;

(b) if so, the time by which this course is likely to be introduced; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct admission test for this course ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Causes of Failure of Monsoons

*591. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the research done so far in the behaviour of monsoons in India;

(b) whether any break through has been achieved in finding the causes of the failure of monsoons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE OF TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below :

Statement

(a) The main areas of research on monsoon carried out by Indian Scientists are (a) monsoon structure; (b) dynamics and physics of monsoon; (c) forecasting of monsoons on various time scales; and (d) long term rainfall behaviour.

(b) & (c) The research has led to many important results which give better understanding of the behaviour of monsoon in India. Some of the important factors which contribute to the occurance of poor monsoon in India are :—

(a) abnormal rise in the sea surface temperature in the equatorial, central and eastern Pacific Ocean off the west Coast of South America, known as El-Nino Phenomenon;

(b) negative Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) whic means that the surface pressures around Indonesian area are above normal;

(c) absence of adequate cross-equatorial flow from southern to northern hemisphere over the Indian Ocean.

(d) tendency of typhoons in the south China Sea to move northward in the summer months as against the usual westward movement;

(e) sub-normal surface pressure in the Mascarene region around Mauritius;

(f) frequent instruction of weather systems of northern latitudes during monsoon period into the Indian subcontinent, disturbing the monsoon flow; and

(g) week monsoon trough and lower frequency of monsoon lows and depressions over the Indian area.

Extension of Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act to Delhi

5895. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 23 April, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 7444 regarding legislation for welfare of employees of business/commercial/industrial establishments and state :

(a) whether the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953, which has been

enforced in the State of Maharashtra, has since been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the date from which it has been extended;

(c) the main provisions likely to benefits the employees of such establishments which do not have more than ten employees on their pay role; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the said State Act would be extended to Delhi and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d) Sir, the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1953 (Bombay Act 40 of 1953) has been Extended to the Union Territory of Delhi by a notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II Section 3(i) dated the 15th December, 1986 as G.S.R. 186(E). The Act, as extended, provides for welfare measures to the workers employed in business/commercial/industrial establishments in the Union Territory of Delhi. There is also a provision for creation of fund from the contributions to be raised from the employees/employers and the Government. It also calls for setting up of a Welfare Board for supervising the schemes envisaged under the Act.

Production of items of Defence Requirements by Ex-Servicemen

5896. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in one of the recommendations the High-Level Committee on rehabilitation of ex-servicemen had suggested setting up of small scale units by ex-servicemen for production of items up of defence requirements and that these units should serve as captive units for the defence forces requirements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for encouraging ex-servicemen to set up such units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps taken for encouraging ex-servicemen to set up small scale units are as under :—

(i) Information regarding items being off-loaded from Ordnance Factories to the civil sector industries as well as regarding the procurement agencies for such items is being made known to ex-servicemen entrepreneurs through the Directorate General Resettlement's organisation.

(ii) Instructions have been issued to all the Ordnance Factories to render all possible help to ex-servicemen in setting up ancillary industries. Ex-servicemen will be given preference subject to quality being at par with other manufacturers.

(iii) Instructions also exist to permit co-operative societies organised by ex-servicemen and affiliated to Local/State Level Co-operative Apexes etc. to supply pulses etc. to Defence through Army Purchase Organisation competing with other Co-operative agencies.

(iv) Small scale industrial units run by ex-servicemen are entitled to price subsidy of 10%, subject to a maximum monetary limit of Rs. 50,000 in a year, for a duration of 5 years on the value of any item manufactured by them and purchased by the Ministry of Defence or its inter-Services organisations.

(v) Under the Scheme of interest subsidy on bank loan operated through Rajya/Zila Sainik Boards out of their Welfare Funds (Amalgamated State Special Fund) the ex-servicemen are granted interest subsidy on loans upto Rs. 50,000 for setting up small scale industries/agro-industries.

(vi) In order to encourage ex-servicemen to set up self-employment ventures, two new schemes, i.e. SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II have been introduced with effect from

1-4-1987 and 15-1-1988 respectively. The details and special features of these schemes have been given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 287 answered on 24-2-88.

Indian Evidence Act

5897. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently examined the provisions of Indian Evidence Act to find out need or scope of amending any of its provisions;

(b) if so, the results of such examination; and

(c) the details of amendments proposed, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Passport Applications Pending in Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum Passport Offices

5898. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for passport pending at the Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum Passport Offices as on 31 December, 1987; and

(b) the number of passports issued by each of these offices during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :

	(a) Locations of office	Total No. of applications for Passport pending as on 31st December 1987
	(i) Calicut (Kozhikode)	14896
	(ii) Cochin	22870
(b)	(i) Calicut (Kozhikode)	63219
	(ii) Cochin	68081
	(iii) Trivandrum	Passport Liaison office Trivandrum does not issue any passport.

Recruitment of Para-Military Personnel

5899. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons recruited in CRPF, BSF, CISF and other paramilitary forces during 1987, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : The required information is given below in the statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	States	BSF	CRPF	CISF	ITBP	Assam Rifles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	961	126	58	36	418
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20	—	—	—	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	358	275	238	19	8
4.	Bihar	1341	60	181	158	395

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	3	10	—	16	—
6.	Delhi (UT)	459	171	164	49	4
7.	Gujarat	352	147	39	—	—
8.	Haryana	1111	354	425	399	196
9.	Himachal Pradesh	414	1	226	939	240
10.	J & K	359	46	41	450	15
11.	Kerala	381	80	237	106	448
12.	Karnataka	461	104	124	1	—
13.	Lakshadweep	5	—	—	—	—
14.	Maharashtra	508	408	191	6	—
15.	Manipur	75	30	—	1	343
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1107	200	127	299	8
17.	Mizoram	10	10	4	—	46
18.	Meghalaya	91	7	—	—	34
19.	Nagaland	58	—	—	—	93
20.	Orissa	266	129	172	8	12
21.	Punjab	1269	100	125	103	68
22.	Pondicherry	—	19	1	—	—
23.	Rajasthan	2015	353	221	215	106
24.	Sikkim	30	—	—	—	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	396	564	169	9	30
26.	Tripura	157	30	—	—	45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2446	273	917	1629	1136
28.	West Bengal	2322	390	267	20	41

Foreign Contribution Received from Abroad

5900. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the country-wise break of the amounts received from abroad under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 for the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : The details for the years 1985 and 1986 are under computerisation.

Information for the year 1987 is still being received.

Increased Investment in Electronic Sector

5901. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase investment in electronic sector;

(b) if so, the areas identified where investment can be made;

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to identify the new areas where investment can be made;

(d) whether the Indo-US joint Council has been working in this regard;

(e) whether any long term investment plan has been worked out; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Major thrust areas identified for investments include Electronic Components, Micro-electronics, Computer Peripherals, Super-Mini and Mainframe Computer Systems, Electronic Switching Systems, etc. A few mission-oriented projects like C-DOT, SAMEER, C-DACT, etc. have been launched.

(d) to (f) The Indo-US Joint Scientific Committee on Micro-electronics (JSC) with experts from India and from among the Indians working in U.S. was set up in 1986 to provide a from for considering the growth of micro-electronics industry. The JSC has so far held four meetings. The JSC has recommended that India put in place a plan that will allow a production of Rs. 1000 crores per year for microelectromics by 1985 and Rs. 2000 crores by 2001.

Requirements of Heavy Wate

5902. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of heavy water during the current year of each Atomic Power Plant;

(b) the plant-wise supply position of heavy water and the estimated capacity utilisation in each case and how much heavy water would be required to be imported and the countries from where it is proposed to be imported; and

(c) when India is expected to be self-sufficient in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Each operating 235 MWe Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor requires on an average approximately 12 MTs of heavy water in a year as make up.

(b) Heavy Water Plants at Tuticorin, Baroda, Kota, Talcher and Thal are under production. Production of heavy water at Tuticorin in expected to improve after the plant is restarted in April 1988 after the current annual turn around. The Baroda Plant which was in production till 18th March 1988 was shut down due to fire incident. Production will commence after revamping which is expected to be completed by May 1988. Heavy water, whenever required, is imported from Soviet Union only for Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(c) The capacities of the existing and the planned Heavy Water Plants are expected to ensure self sufficiency with respect of heavy water for the Nuclear Power Programme.

Assistance to Bihar

5904. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance given to Bihar during the last three years by Union Government in the form of grant or loan for funding the annual plans, year-wise;

(b) the per capita allocation, year-wise, on the basis of estimated population at the year; and

(c) the corresponding figures for other major States with population above 10 million ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) The assistance given to Bihar for funding the State's annual plans for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given below :—

(Rs. crores)

	Normal Assistance (Gross)	Assistance for externally aided projects	Total
1985-86 (Actuals)	410.60	14.58	425.18
1986-87 (Actuals)	447.25	37.98	485.23
1987-88 (Allocation)	508.44	37.50	545.94

According to the prevailing pattern of assistance, 60 per cent of the above amount is in the form of loan and 30 per cent by way of grant.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the required information is given below.

Statement

S. No.	States	Per Capita Assistance (in rupees)					
		Normal Central Assistance			Assistance for externally aided projects		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Assam	183	208	230	2	0.05	0.6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53	52	57	1	3	6
3.	Bihar	54	57	64	2	5	5
4.	Gujarat	38	39	12	10	11	27
5.	Haryana	48	45	48	14	14	13
6.	Karnataka	38	39	42	11	9	10
7.	Kerala	57	69	80	7	9	16
8.	Madhya Pradesh	48	50	55	11	11	18
9.	Maharashtra	35	35	38	14	13	12
10.	Orissa	56	66	75	13	20	37
11.	Panjab	46	44	46	7	8	5
12.	Rajasthan	46	58	67	5	6	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	40	49	57	5	7	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	50	50	54	3	4	17
15.	West Bengal	31	35	39	2	4	5

Note :—Per capita assistance for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is calculated on the basis of the estimates of population worked out by Expert Committee on Population Projection approved by the Planning Commission.

Translation of Constitution of India in all Indian Languages

5905. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the languages in which the Constitution of India has been translated so far;

(b) whether there is a demand to translate the Constitution of India in all the Indian Languages; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Constitution of India has been translated into Hindi and eleven other languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali, Gujrati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Telgu and Urdu and they have also been published. The Tamil version of the Constitution is in the final stages of scritiny by the Tamil Nadu Government. A Sindhi version of the Constitution has also been prepared.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Manu-Govindabari Road

5906. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of the Manu-Govindabari Road has been stopped;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the construction work would be started and completed; and

(d) if the work is not be started again, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Resources deployed on the road had to be withdrawn temporarily in November, 1986, in view of extremists' activity in that region.

(c) The work on this road has been resumed since April, 1987 and was planned to be completed by 1989-90. In view of extremists' activity in the region, the work is not progressing at a sufficiently fast pace. Completion of the work is, therefore, likely to be delayed.

(d) Does not arise.

Introduction of Computers in Schools

5907. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imported some computers to be installed in Indian Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether attempts have been made to manufacture these computers in Indian; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, AND ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) M/s. Semiconductor Complex Ltd., (SCL) have started manufacture of 6502 based micro computers in India. SCL has supplied about 3600 computers so far for installation in India Schools under pilot project Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS).

High-power Committee to Look into the Grievances of the Officers of DOE.

5908. SHRI BANWARI LAL PAIRWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a High Power Committee has been constituted in the Department of Electronics to look into the grievances of the officers of the Department on services matters;

(b) whether the employees of the Department have submitted a large number of representations for consideration of the above Committee; and

(c) whether the report of the Committee has been received; if not, when it is likely to be received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Sampath, Chairman, Recruitment and Assessment Centre, Defence Research & Development Organisation was set up in July 1987 to review the presently followed producers and practices for assessment and cadre based promotions for various gazetted posts (scientific and technical, and administrative posts) in the Department of Electronics and to recommended desirable modifications keeping in view the experience during the past 4 to 5 years.

(b) The Committee has invited and received inputs from verious concerned Employee's Associations in the Department of Electronics giving suggestions for consideration.

(c) The Committee has submitted Part I of its report relating to scientific and technical posts (gazetted) in December 1987. The Committee has yet to finalise recomendations regarding non-technical/scientific gazetted posts.

Electronics City in North Zone

5909. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for setting up an electronics city in the Northern Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Freedom Fighters Pension Cases for Hoshiarpur District

5910. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of freedom fighters belonging to Hoshiarpur district recommended by Punjab Government to Union Government for grant of Freedom Fighters Samman Pension till December, 1987;

(b) the number of Freedom Fighters who have been sanctioned Freedom Fighters Samman Pension; and

(c) the number of Freedom Fighters whose cases have been rejected giving reasons for rejection in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Task Force to Conduct Research on Tribal Population

5911. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to consitute a task force to conduct research on tribal population in the country;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission on Ministry or Health and

Family Welfare had submitted any proposal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMAR BAJPAI) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Competent Authority in Disciplinary Proceedings

5912. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are orders/instructions that no authority except the disciplinary/ appellate/revision/reviewing authority can participate in the disciplinary proceedings appeals/revision/review petitions;

(b) if so, any cases where these instructions not followed in his Ministry with details of steps taken to adhere to the Government instructions/orders on the subject;

(c) how many vigilance/disciplinary cases and appeals/revision/review petitions are pending, since when, with details and reasons for delay; and

(d) the details of steps taken to expeditiously finalise them and to pinpoint the officials responsible for causing delay in the speedy finalisation of the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Workshop for Lawyers held in Bangalore

5913. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the conclusions arrived at in the Workshop for Lawyers on administrative law and adjudication organised at Bangalore on December 21, 1987 jointly by the National Law School of India and the Bar Council of India Trust, Delhi, in which the Chief Justice of India delivered the inaugural address; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon, particularly in respect of evolving an open and transparent Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Bar Council of India, a workshop on "Administrative Law and Adjudication" was held under the auspices of the National Law School of India at Bangalore for 21st to 25th December, 1987, as part of the on-going scheme for continuing education for legal profession sponsored by the Ban Council of India Trust. No conclusions were arrived at in that workshop.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Mazagaon Dock, Bombay

5914. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any white paper has been received from the shipyard Technical Staff Association on Mazagaon Dock, Bombay analysing its failures and suggesting remedies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The white paper has made suggestions for changes in the fields of organisational structure, management, planning and coordination, inventory control, material management, personnel management, financial management.

(c) A Task Force appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company had examined various aspects of the performance and profitability of Mazagon Dock Ltd. The Task Force recommendations cover most of the areas discussed in the white paper. An Action Plan has been drawn up to implement the Task Force's recommendations relating to changes in organisation, finance, man-power planning, productivity, design and computerisation. MDL have also future plans for modernisation and supplementing of physical infrastructure facilities.

[Translation]

Cases of Compensation to Farmers

5915. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) how much time is normally taken to settle farmers cases, for compensation including the period taken in courts;

(b) whether Government intend to bring forward any legislation to ensure early settlement of such cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration takes more than one year in making payment to farmers after the judgement of the Delhi High Court and for this period no interest is paid to farmers; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the number of the cases whether the Administration paid the amount after the lapse of some period after judgement of the Court and the period so involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Time taken to settle farmers' cases for compensation, including the time taken in Courts, varies from case to case. Hence, no period can generally be indicated.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is a fact that it takes more than one year in some cases in making payments to farmers after the judgement of the Delhi High Court. The interest for this period till the amount is sent to the court of Additional District Judge is paid to the farmers.

(e) No statistics as called for are maintained.

[English]

Amendment to Army Act, 1950

5916. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Army Act, 1950; and

(b) if so, the new provisions being contemplated to be incorporated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

[Translation]

Permission for Manufacturing C-60/ C-90/ Cassettes

5917. SHRJ SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given permission to the companies manufacturing audio cassettes in the country to manufacture C-60 and C-90 cassettes;

(b) if so, whether these companies are manufacturing only C-60 cassettes;

(c) if so, whether complaints have been received that these companies are not utilising their installed capacity fully and thus are making lesser production and manufacturing the cassettes having tapes of shorter length than their standard length and whether similar complaints have been received from Rajasthan also; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far by Government against these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STAEE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) Permission has been given for manufacture of Audio Cassettes (blank/- pre-recorded) to many units and they are free to manufacture cassettes of any type i.e. C-45,, C-60C-90, C-120, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Collaboration of Digital Equipment Corporation with Hinditron

5918. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether indigenous computer industry has expressed concern at the terms of collaboration allowed for Digital Equipment Corporation with Hinditron;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether the phased manufacturing programme approved for DEC differs from similar PMP approved fo. other compadies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONIS) AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The indigenous computer industry has not expressed concern at the terms of collaboration allowed for Digital Equipment with Hinditron. They have only expressed that no unilateral decision be taken regarding waiver of export obligation for a particular party.

(b) The Government has not removed export obligation in the case of M/s. Hinditron/DEC proposal. A uniform rate of export obligation @10% has been imposed for manufacture of Computers.

(c) Phased Manufacturing Programme has not yet been approved for Hinditron/ DEC.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Visit of US Under Secretary of State

5919. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US Under Secretary of State visited Delhi in the last week of February, 88 and held discussions with Indian leaders;

(b) if so, the details of meetings and the subjects discussed; and

(c) whether the Afghanistan problem was also discussed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The US Under Secretary of State called on Prime Minister and the Minister of State for External Affairs, and held discussions with senior officials of the Ministry. Regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*English*]

Employment to Handicapped

5920. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the number of handicapped who got employment during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : The information regarding placement of handicapped made by employment exchanges during the last three years is as under :—

1985 —5,200

1986 —5,322

1987 —2,440
(Jan.—June)

During 1987, a special recruitment was undertaken to clear the backlog of carried forward vacancies in offices located in and around Delhi of Central Government Ministries/Departments and public sector undertakings. As a result of this special recruitment, 311 (269 blind and 42 deaf) disabled have been recommended for appointments.

Foreign Collaboration for Trainer Aircraft

5921. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make transfer aircraft in HAL with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is a need for an advanced trainer aircraft but the selection has not yet been finalised.

(b) Question does not arise.

Colour Television Picture Tube Project in Andhra Pradesh

5922. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the 150 crore television picture tube projects with Philips collaboration in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) The Government thas already licensed coloure picture tube with a total capacity of 1.75 million to 3 companies. Currently, it is reviewing the need for creating further capacities and a final decision on the same is yet to be taken. Consequently the decision on the foreign collaboration application of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Electronic Development Corporation with M/s. Phillips, Hollan is pending.

Assistance to West Bengal in the Form of Grant or Loan

5923. DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA; Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given to West Bengal during the last three years in the form of grant or loan;

(b) the percentage of assistance given to West Bengal as compared to other States;

(c) if the percentage of assistance given to West Bengal is relatively less, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase the assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) An amount of Rs. 710.26 crores has been allocated to West Bengal during the last three years for funding its Annual Plans. According to prevailing pattern of assistance 70 per cent of the above amount is in the form of loan and 30 per cent by way of grant.

(b) As compared to other, States the amount allocated to West Bengal accounts for 5.7 per cent of the total allocation.

(c) and (d) The percentage share of West Bengal in the total assistance allocated amongst 14 non-special category States in higher than that of 5 States but lower than that of 8 States. The allocation made to each State is based on its respective share in the total allocation for Seventh Plan determined under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council. Besides additional assistance linked to externally aided projects has been allocated to each States taking into account the progress of disbursement of aid for the concerned projects. Hence, the question of taking steps to increase the assistance to West Bengal or any other States does not arise.

Vacant Posts of Chief Justice in High Courts

5924. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State High Courts where the posts of Chief Justice are lying vacant;

(b) the dates since when they have been lying vacant; and

(c) the reasons for delay in filling up the said vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) As on 4-4-88, the posts of Chief Justices were vacant in the following High Courts from the dates indicated against each :—

1. Allahabad	16-7-87
2. Patna	2-1-88
3. Madhya Pradesh	18-1-88
4. Madras	14-3-88
5. Guwahati	15-3-88
6. Delhi	17-3-88

(c) Appointment of Chief Justices in High Courts involves deliberation in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities. Government makes all possible efforts to fill up the vacancies of Chief Justice in the High Courts at the earliest.

Child Marriages

5925. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government regarding the child marriage during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have been taken to prevent the child marriage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is not readily available. The same will be collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 has been amended in 1978 with a view to provide that offences under the Act shall be cognizable for the purpose of investigation and for all matters other than matters, referred to in section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code (arrest on refusal to give name and residence) and the arrest of a person without a warrant or without an order of the magistrate. In addition, a number of steps including stress on education have been taken for educating people about the consequences of the evil practice of child marriage through mass media, by involving voluntary organisations in the task and by other measures. This includes putting posters, radio programmes, exhibiting cinema slides, short documentary films on T.V., press posters, group discussions with rural women, etc.

People Below Poverty Line Plan-wise

5926. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of people below poverty line after the completion of the First Five Years Plan;

(b) the percentage of people below poverty line after each of the subsequent Plans;

(c) the percentage of allocation in each of the Plans for poverty alleviation; and

(b) by what time do the Government hope to bring the remaining people above poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) Estimates of persons below poverty line are not available for the terminal year of the First Five Year Plan.

(b) The estimates of people below poverty line on comparable methodology based on the National S8mple Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are available only for 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1983-84. The percentage of people below poverty line during these years is given below.

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1972-73	51.1	41.2	51.5
1977-78	51.2	38.2	48.3
1983-84	40.4	28.1	37.4

(c) Uptil the end of 5th Five Year Plan, no separate outlays were earmarked for Poverty Alleviation Programmes. In the 6th Five Year Plan major Poverty Alleviation Programmes i.e. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) constituted 3.8% of the total 6th Plan outlay. In the 7th Five Year Plan, allocations on those programmes constitute 3.7% of the total 7th plan outlay.

(d) According to the 7th Five Year Plan estimates, the percentage of population below poverty line is expected to come down from 36.9% in 1984-85 to 25.8% by 1989-90 and to 5% by the end of the century.

Pending cases before Supreme Court

5927. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before the Supreme Court as on date for the last there years, year-wise; and

(b) how many of them fall within the exclusive jurisdiction Supreme Court and how many out of them are Special Leave Petition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court, the total number of cases pending, including admission and miscellaneous matters, as on 1-3-1988 was 181466. The Registry does not maintain year-wise break up of admission and miscellaneous matters.

(b) All cases which are registered in the Registry fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Out of the total pendency of 181466 cases, as on 1-3-1988, 45266 were Special Leave Petition (both Civil and Criminals).

Vehicles Challaned for No Parking

5928. SHRI HAFIZ. MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of vehicles challaned for no parking in Delhi in 1987 and the amount so collected as fine from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : During the year 1987, 74,515, vehicles were challaned for parking vehicles at "No Parking" sites and an amount of Rs. 29,28,095.00 was collected as compounding fee for this offience. The information regarding the fines imposed by Courts in contested cases for no parking offence is not available.

Strength of Para-Military Forces

5929. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of battalions of para-military forces in 1981 and in 1987; and

(b) the amount spent on them during 1987 towards maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The total strength of para-military forces, namely Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Assam Rifles and Indo-Tibetan Border Police as on 1-12-81 and 1-12-87 was 182 Battalions and 241 Battalions respectively. The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) which is not organised on battalion pattern had a sanctioned strength of 42,825 personnel as on 1-12-81. The strength of CISF and the National Security Guards (raised in 1984) as on 1-11-87 was 70, 577.

(b) Total expenditure incurred on all the above mentioned para-military forces for the period April-December, 1987 was Rs. 555.04 crores.

Voting Rights on N.R.Is.

5930. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian nationals living abroad are denied franchise in the countries they lived;

(b) whether the New York based NRIs urged the Government to allow Indian Nationals living abroad to vote in national elections; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give voting rights to the Indian nationals living abroad for national elections in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) It is quite likely that Indian Nationals who are living in foreign countries and who are retaining their Indian citizenship, may not have the right to participate in the elections in those countries in terms of the relevant laws applicable to such persons in those countries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Deputationists in Ministries

5931. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers on deputation in different Ministries of Union Government as on 31 March, 1988; and

(b) steps takent to reduce the deputations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Deputation is a recognised method of recruitment for filling up posts and is prescribed where necessary. Information about the number of officers on deputation in various Ministries is not centrally available.

Modernisation of CRPF

5932. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking any steps for modernisation of CRPF; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of large expansion of Central Reserve Police Force and taking into account its deployment for law and order duties in Punjab, North Eastern Region and Sri Lanka etc. some specific areas in weaponary, light vehicles, night vision devices and sophisticated telecommunication system have been identified for its

modernisation. Steps are also being taken for installation of a Computer at the Force H.Q. for storing vital and important data.

[Translation]

Manpower Exporting Racketeers

5933. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether manpower exporting trade in Delhi has become a source of duping common people;

(d) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard during the last three months and how many of them were foreigners;

(c) the action taken against such persons; and

(d) the steps taken to check mal-practices in the manpower exporting trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) It is not correct to say that manpower exporting trade in Delhi has become a source of duping common people.

(b) During the period December '87 to February, 1988 six persons were arrested in this connection. None of them is a foreigner.

(c) Cases have been registered against them under the relevant Sections of law.

(d) The police remains vigilant. As and when any information is received prompt legal action is taken.

[English]

Manufacture of Main Distribution Frame Equipment

5934. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State-owned Karnataka Electronic Development Corporation proposes to set up a project in collaboration with a West German Company for manufacturing main distribution frame equipment which will ensure more reliable telecommunication network;

(b) if so, the place where this project is likely to be setup;

(c) the total amount to be spent; and

(d) its expected contributoin to the development of telecommunications in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government is not aware of any proposal from Karnataka Electronics Development Corporation for setting up a project for manufacture of Main Distribution Frame.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Opening of Branches of Kendriya Bhandar and FPS Units

5935. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether requests for opening of self service branch of Kendriya Bhandar and Fair Price shop have been received by Central Government Employees Consumers Cooperative Society Limited, New Delhi from Area Welfare Associations of Vasant Vihar, CPWD Complex, New Delhi during 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why no branch of Kendriya Bhandar and Fair Price Shop has so far been opened there by the Kendriya Bhandar authorities till date; and

(d) when these are likely to be opened in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Central Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd. (Kendriya Bhandar) open its outlets and Fair Price Shops in Central Government Employees Residential Colonies where suitable accommodation is made available by the Ministry of Urban Development. A request for the allotment of accommodation is pending with the Ministry of Urban Development. Kendriya Bhandar has decided to open a fair price shop and a Self Service Branch when a suitable accommodation is allotted for the purpose.

Progress of Modified Area Development Agency in Orissa

5936. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress in implementation of Modified Area Development Agency in the tribal districts of the State of Orissa is very slow;

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress of the MADA schemes in Orissa; and

(c) the amount provided to the State of Orissa for implementing MADA scheme in Sixth and Seventh plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The foollowing amounts of Special Central Assistance (SCA) have been provided to the State of Orissa in the Sixth Plan period and the first three years of Seventh Plan period for implementing the schemes in the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets :

Year	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
SIXTH PLAN	
1980-85	548.29
SEVENTH PLAN	
1985-86	168.00
1986-87	181.94
1987-88	186.29

Modernisation of Central Industrial Security Force

5937. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to modernise the functioning of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have provided any assistance to the Central Industrial Security Force for improving the operational and efficiency of the force; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The modernisation of the CISF by way of inducting the latest scientific systems is in progress. Eighty undertakings have been surveyed and integrated security schemes drawn up for phased implementation. Modern gagdets are in use in 47 undertakings and wireless network in 78 establishments. Ten wireless stations have been sanctioned for communication on All India basis. A new technical wing of modern communication has also been sanctioned.

New Pension Rules

5938. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have recently announced new rules for pensioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new pension rules will also be adopted by State Governments; and

(d) if so, the estimated number of pensioners likely to be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) No new pension rules have been announced by the Union Government as such. However the pension structure of Central Government employees was rationalised from 1-1-86 on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission. A copy of the Resolution annonuncing Government decisions on the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 25th March, 1987.

(c) and (d) State Pensions, payable out of the consolidated fund of the State are the concern of the respective State Governments vide Entry No. 42 of the State List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Union Government is not therefore concerned.

Fire in High Rise Buildings

5939. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fire incidents occourred in high rise buildings in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons died and injured in these fire incidents;

(c) the value of property which have been destroyed;

(d) the number of buildings in Delhi which have inadequate fire safety measures;

(e) the action taken by Government against builders/owners in this regard; and

(f) the effective measures taken by Government to check fire incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) 209.

(b) and (c) According to information available with Chief Fire Officer Delhi, during these fires 3 persons died and 97 were injured. The estimated value of the property destroyed is about Rs. 2.28 crores.

(d) 179.

(e) and (f) According to Building Bye-laws 1983, it is necessary to provide in high rise buildings adequate fire safety measures. Notices to provide fire safety measure have been issued to builders/owners/occupiers of such high rise buildings which were constructed prior to the notification of Building Bye-laws 1983 and which are not provided with adequate fire safety measures.

Progress Made in Setting up of Heavy Water Plants

5940. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study conducted in 1972 revealed that indigenous production of heavy water would out-strip the requirements of the nuclear power plants by 1979;

(b) whether the department had envisaged the plan for setting up heavy water plants at Kota, Baroda, Tuticorin and Talcher; and

(c) if so, the progress made till date regarding the setting up of such heavy water plants and the reasons for delay in the commissioning of the nuclear plants and in the production of heavy water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Based on studies conducted in early 1970's for projected requirement of heavy water for power plants to be set up in the seventies,

four heavy water plants were committed in early 1970's. It wase stimated that the production from these plants would be adequate to meet the needs of the power stations to be set up in the seventies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Heavy Water Plants at Tuticorin, Baroda, Kota and Talcher, and a fifth one at Thal have already been commissioned and production commenced. The construction work on Heavy Water Plants at Manuguru and Hazira is in progress. Commissioning of the nuclear power plants has not been delayed for want of heavy water.

[*Translation*]

Central Development Authority

5941. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Central Development Authority for giving direction to the developmental works in the Central Himalayan region;

(b) if so, the composition of the aforesaid authority; and

(c) if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) to (c) The proposal is still under consideration.

[*English*]

Seizure of Arms on Indo-Pak Border

5942. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge quantity of arms and explosives were seized by the Border Security Force in Ajnala sector of the Indo-Pakistan border on the early hours of 12 March;

(b) if so, the number of smugglers arrested, killed and escaped;

(c) what is the total arms and ammunition seized from these smugglers and whether these arms had marks of foreign countries including AK-47 Chinese Rifle; and

(d) whether in view of this incident check on the Indo-Pakistan border has been strengthened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The BSF seized arms, ammunitions and explosives in Ajnala Sector of the Indo-Pak border on 12th March, 1988.

(b) One person was killed in the encounter with the BSF while three others managed to escape to Pakistan under cover of darkness.

(c) A statement containing information is given below.

(d) Surveillance on the Border is being upgraded by inducting additional forces and by upgrading their fire power.

Statement

Arms, ammunition, explosives seized on 12th March, 1988 by BSF in Ajnala Sector of Indo-Pak border after encounter

	Details	Quantity	Remarks
1	2	3	4
(1)	.32 pistol (without marking)	1 No.	

1	2	3	4
	(2) Magazine AK-47	16 Nos.	Had foreign marking "AK-47" engraved.
	(3) AK-47 Assault Rifle ammunition	2022 rds.	-do-
	(4) .32 Bore ammunition	297 rds.	
	(5) Plastic explosives (8 small packets and 4 big packets)	19.5 Kgs. (approximate	
	(6) Electric Detonators	20 Nos.	
	(7) Detonator No. 27	20 Nos.	
	(8) Safety Fuse	54 feet.	
	(9) Cordex	150 feet.	

Mining Project for Mineral Salt at Chavara, Quilon by IRE Limited

5943. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a deep mining project for mineral salt at Chavara in Quilon by the Indian Rare Earths Limited;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought any foreign collaboration for this project;

(c) when is the work expected to commence and the expected time of completion of the project; and

(d) the additional employment opportunities this project is expected to generate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No foreign collaboration is sought for. However, an Australian firm has been engaged for consultancy services.

(c) Work on the project has commenced in January, 1987. The Project is expected to be completed by end of December, 1989.

(d) The project provides for a complement of 79 personne l—5 officers and 74 workmen and supporting staff.

Protection of Gujarat Coast by Coast Guard.

5944. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Coast Guard propose to step up its activities off the Gujarat coast to protect our fishermen ; and

(b) the measures taken since 1 January, 1988 in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) Patrolling of the area has been intensified by the Coast Guard. This is also being supplemented by aerial surveillance.

Annual Plan Outlay for Orissa

5945. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay of the annual plan for the year 1988-89 as submitted by Orissa

Government and as approved by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the outlay was reduced by the Planning Commission; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) Against an outlay of Rs. 907.98 crores proposed by the Government of Orissa for the Annual Plan 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 835 crores was finalised.

(b) and (c) The Annual Plan outlay is arrived at after taking into account :

1. The total plan outlay provided for the State for the Five Year period i.e. 1985-1990;

2. the actual plan expenditure of the State during the preceding years;

3. the resource moblisation efforts on the part of the State Government;

4. Central Assistance.

The Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 835 crores for Orissa for 1988-89 is higher by 12.5% over the revised Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 742.02 crores for 1987-88. and

Suggestions for Planning at District Level

5946. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have suggested to the State Governments to prepare district-wise schemes to make planning process broad-based; and

(b) if so, the States which have so far prepared such district-wise schemess and what further steps Government propose to take to make other State Governments to fall in line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b) States have been advised to prepare District Plans. To improve methodology, States were also advised to have some District Plans prepared on a pilot basis. An indicated by the States, a list of district which have already been selected for this purpose is given below as statement.

Further, the Planning Commission has engaged the services of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the preparation of Model Districts Plans for one district each of the representative States of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

Statement

Pilot Projeects on District Plans Districts selected by States for preparation of District Plans

States	Disricts
1. Andra Pradesh	1. East Godavari (Coastal Andhra)
	2. Anantapur (Rayalseema)
	3. Adilabad (Telangana)
2. Assam	1. Nalbari
3. Bihar	1. Purnea
	2. Munger (By NIRD also)
	3. Ranchi

States	Districts
4. Himachal Pradesh	1. Shimla (By NIRD also)
	2. Mandi
	3. Kangra
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Propose in two districts—one each in Jammu & Kashmir Dvn. Names not given.
6. Karnataka	1. Kolar
	2. Mysore
	3. Dharwad
	4. Raichur
7. Kerala	1. Kottayam
	2. Cannanore
8. Maharashtra	Nasik (By NIRD)
9. Tamil Nadu	1. Tirunelveli-Kattabomman (By NIRD also)
	2. Pasumpon-Muthuramalingam
	3. Nilgiris
10, Uttar Pradesh	1. Sitapur (By NIRD)

[Translation]

CISF Complex in Bihar

5947. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unit of Central Industrial Security Force Complex at Haridwar has been developed as a modeal unit of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up any such complex for the Central Industrial Security Forces in Bihar also; and

(c) if so, the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Two units of Central Industrial Security Force are Functioning in Haridwar to provide-security cover to Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd. The CISF unit at BHEL, Haridwar is one of the best units so far as infrastructural facilities like transport, equipment, accommodation are concerned.

(b) and (c) In Bihar, CISF is functioning in 22 Public Sector Undertakings located at different places. 9 units out of them (namely, those at Bokaro Steel Ltd., Bokaro, CIPS, Chandrapura; Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Tundoo; Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Project, Meghahatuburu; IOC Barauni Refinery Ltd.; Barauni; KIRIBURU Iron Ore Mines; Rakha Copper Project; UCIL, Jaduguda; Bhavantpur Mines of BSL, Bokaro) have good infrastructural facilities.

[*English*]

Six-day a week in Government Offices

5948. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce six working day a week system instead of present five day a week in Central Government offices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government had any discussion with the recognised employees unions/associations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

5949. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide employment on compassionate grounds to the sons/daughters of the employees who die in harness;

(b) the concessions which are given to the persons who are provided employment on compensate grounds;

(c) whether there is any time limit after the death of the employee within which such cases can be considered;

(d) whether in some cases the employment or compassionate grounds have been provided even after ten years from the date of the death of the employee; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI . P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) A copy each of this Department O.M. No. 14014/6/Estt. (D) dated 30 June, 1987 and 14014/23/87-Estt. (D) dated 17th February, 1988 covering the relevant aspects relating to the Scheme compassionate Appointment is given below as statement I and II.

(d) and (c) Joint Secretaries in charge of Administration or Sectretary in the Ministry/Department concerned and Heads of Departments are competent to make compassionate appointments and the information asked for is not monitored in the Department of Personnel and Training. The Schemes, however, permits such belated appointments where justified.

Statement-I

Office Memorandum

Subject : Companssionate appointment of son/daughter/near relative of deceased Government servent—Consolidated Instructions.

The undersigned is directed to say that instructions have been issued by this Department from time to time laying down the principles to be followed in making compassionate appointments of sons/daughters/near relatives of deceased Government servants. For facility of reference, the orders issued on the subject have been simplified and consolidated in this Office Memorandum.

1. To whom applicable :

(a) To a son or daughter or near relative of a Government servant who dies in harness including death by suicide, leaving his family in immediate need of assistance, when there is no other earning member in the family.

(b) In exceptional cases when a Department is satisfied that the condition of the family is indigent and is in great distress, the benefit of compassionate appointment may be extended to a son/daughter/near relative of a Government servant retire on medical grounds under Rule 38 of Central Civil Services (Pensions) Rules, 1972, or corresponding provisions in the Central Civil Service Regulations before attaining the age of 55 years. In case of Group 'D' employees whose normal age of superannuation is 60 years, compassionate appointment may be considered where they are retired on medical grounds before attaining the age of 57 years.

(c) To a son or daughter or near relative of a Government servant who dies during the period of extension in service but not re-employment.

2. Authority competent to make compassionate appointments :

(a) Joint Secretary Incharge of Administration or Secretary in the Ministry/Department concerned.

(b) In the case of Attached and Subordinate Offices, such power may be exercised by the Head of the Department under Supplementary Rule 2(10).

3. Posts to which such appointments can be made :

Group 'C' post or a Group 'D' post.

4. Eligibility :

(a) Compassionate appointments can be made only against direct recruitment quota.

(b) Applicants for compassionate appointment should be appointed only if they are eligible and suitable for the post in all respects under the provisions of the relevant Recruitment Rules.

(c) Departments are, however, competent to relax temporarily educational qualifications in the case of appointment at the lowest level i.e. Group 'D' or LDC post, in exceptional circumstances where the condition of the family is very hard. Such relaxation will be permitted upto a period of two years beyond which no relaxation of educational qualifications will be admissible and the services of the persons concerned if still unqualified, are liable to be terminated.

(d) Where a widow is appointed on compassionate group to a Group 'D' post, she will be exempted from the requirement of educational qualifications, provided the duties of the post can be satisfactorily performed without having the educational qualification of Middle standard prescribed in the Recruitment Rules.

(c) In deserving cases even where there is an earning member in the family, a son/daughter/near relative of the deceased Government servant, leaving his family in distress may be considered for appointment with the prior approval of the Secretary of the Department concerned who, before approving the appointment, will satisfy himself that the grant of concession is justified having regard to the number of dependents, the assets and liabilities left by the deceased Government servant, the income of the earning member as also his liabilities including the fact that the earning member is residing with the family of the deceased Government servant and whether he should not be a source of support to the other members of the family.

5. Extent to which compassionate appointment can be made :

The appointing authorities may ensure that total reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes,

Physically handicapped persons and Ex-servicemen, the details of which are given below, together with carry forward reservation (which at present is applicable only in respect of SC/ST and Physically handicapped persons) should not exceed 50% of the available on any particular occassion :

*(i) Scheduled Castes———15%

*(ii) Scheduled Tribes———7½%

(iii) Ex-servicemen———10%

In the Group 'C' posts and 20% in Group 'D' posts subject to proviso 1 of rule 4 of this Department's Notification No. 39016/10/70-Estt. (C) dated 15-12-1979.

(iv) Physically Hadicapped persons——3%

*The percentages of reservation for SC/ST are different in case of offices using 100-point roster at appendix 3 of the Brochure on Reservation for SCs and STs in Services.

6. Relaxation :

Compassionate appointments are made in relaxation of the following :

(a) Recruitment procedure i.e. without the agency of the Staff Selection Commission or Employment Exchange.

(b) Age limit wherever necessary. The relaxation of lower age limit should not be below 14 years of age.

(c) Educational qualifications to the extent state in para 4 above.

(d) Clearance from Surplus Cell of this Department/Directorate General of Employment and Training.

7. Belated requests for compassionate appointments :

Ministries/Departments can also consider the requests for compassionate appointment even where the death took place long ago, say five years or so, while considering such belated requests it should be kept in view that the concept of compassionate appointment is largely related to the need for immediate assistance to the family on the passing away of the Government servant in harness. The very fact that the family has been able to manage somehow all these years should normally be adequate proof to show that the family had some dependable means of subsistence. Therefore, examination of such cases call for a great deal of circumspection. The decision in those cases may be taken at the level of Secretary only.

8. Widow appointed on compassionate grounds getting remarried :

A widow appointed on compassionate grounds will be allowed to continue in service even after re-marriage.

9. Selective approach :

(a) The appointments made on grounds of compassion should be done in such a way that persons appointed to the post do have the essential educational and technical qualifications and experience required for the post consistent with the requirements of maintenance of efficiency of administration.

(b) It is not the intention to restrict employment of son/daughter/near relative of deceased Group 'D' employee to a Group 'D' post only.

As such, a son/daughter/near relative of deceased employee can be appointed to a Group 'C' post for which he is educationally qualified, provided a vacancy in Group 'C' exists.

(c) As the appointments have to be cleared at the level of the Head of Department and as all the vacancies are to be pooled for compassionate appointment, it may be ensured that subordinate and field offices get an equitable share in the compassionate appointments.

(d) The scheme of compassionate appointments was conceived as far back as 1958. Since then a number of welfare measures have been introduced by the Government such as the following which have made a significant difference in the financial position of the families of Government servants dying in harness. The benefits received by the families under these schemes may be kept in view while considering cases of compassionate appointment.

1. Under the Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme financial assistance to the family of the deceased Government servent is as under :—

Group 'D' Employees —Rs. 10,000/-

Group 'C' Employees —Rs. 20,000/-

Group 'B' Employees —Rs. 40,000/-

Group 'A' Employees —Rs. 80,000/-

In Addition nearly 2/3rd Rs. of the amount contributed by the Government servent to the fund is also payable alongwith the above amount.

2. Benefit of encashment of leave to the credit of the deceased Government servant at the time of his death subject to a maximum of the 240 days.

3. Entitlement of additional amount equal to the average balance in the GPF of the deceased Government servant during the three years immediately preceding the death of the subscriber subject to certain conditions under the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme.

4. Improved family pension.

5. Assistance from Compassionate Fund, wherever necessary.

10. Request for change in post :

When a person has accepted a compassionate appoinment to a particular post, the set of circumstances which led to his initial appointment, should be deemed to have ceased to exist and thereafter the person who has accepted compassionate appointment in a particular post should strive in his career like his colleagues for future advancement and claims for appaintment to higher post on consideration of compassion should invariably be rejected.

11. General :

The proforma as in Annexure may be used by Ministries/Departments for ascertaining necessary information and processing the cases of compassionate appointments.

Hindi version will follow.

Sd/-

(K.S.R. KRISHNA RAO)
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TELE NO. 3013180

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India etc. etc.

Annexture

Proforma Regarding Employment of Dependents of Government Servants dying while in Services/Retired on Invalid Pension

Part—I

I. (a) Name of the deceased/retired on invalid pension employee.

(b) Designation of the employee.

(c) Date of birth of the employee.

(d) Date of death/retirement on invalid pension.

(e) Total length of service rendered.

(f) Whether Permanent of Temporary.

(g) Whether belonging to SC/ST.

II. (a) Name of the candidate for appointment.

(b) His/her relationship with the employee.

(c) Date of birth.

(d) Educational Qualifications.

(e) Whether any other dependent has been appointed on compassionate grounds.

III. Particulars of total assets left including amount of—

(a) Family pension

(b) D.C.R. Gratuity

(c) G.P.F. Balances

(d) L.I. Policies (including PLI)

(e) Movable and immovable properties and annual income earned therefrom by the family.

(f) C.G.E. Insurance amount.

(g) Encashment of leave.

(h) Any other assets

Total :———————

IV. Brief particulars of liabilities, in any.

V. Particulars of all dependents of the Government servant (if some are employed, their income and whether they are living together or separately).

S. No.	Name	Relationship with the Government servant and age.	Employed or not particulars of employment and emoluments
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Declaration

VI.

I hereby declare that the facts given by me above, are, to the best of my knowledge correct. If any of the facts herein mentioned are found to be incorrect or false at a future date, my services may be terminated.

Signature of the
Date : Candidate

Shri.....is known to me and the facts mentioned by him are correct.

Signature of permanent
Government servant
Name
Date : Address

I have verified that the facts mentioned by the candidate above, are correct.

Signature of the
Welfare Officer
Name
Date : Address

Part-II

I. (a) Name of the candidate for appointment.

(b) His/her relationship with the Government servant.

(c) Educational Qualifications, Age (date of birth) and Experience, if any.

(d) Post for which employment is proposed.

(e) Whether the post is to be filled in CSCS or in a non-participating office.

(f) Whether the Recruitment Rules provide for direct Recruitment.

(g) Whether the candidate fulfils the requirements of the Recruitment. Rules for the post.

(h) Apart from waiver of Employment Exchange/ SSC procedure what other relaxations are to be given.

II. Whether the facts mentioned in Part-I have been verified by the office and if so, indicate the records.

III. Personal recommendation of the Head of the Department/Ministry.

IV. If the Government servant died/retired on invalid pension more than 5 years back, why the case was not sponsored earlier.

Statement-II

Office Memorandum

Subject : Compassionate appointment of son/daughter/near relative of deceased Government/servant/Government servant retired on medical grounds—prescribing the minimum age.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department O.M. No. 14014/6/86-Estt. (D) dated the 30th June, 1987, circulating the consolidated instructions on compassionate appointments. It has been provided, *inter-alia* that the age limit, wherever necessary, may be relaxed but the relaxation of lower age limit should not be below 14 years of age. The question of laying down the minimum age for entry into Government Service for those appointed on Compassionate grounds has been reconsidered. The minimum age of 18 years for entry into Government Service has been fixed keeping in view the health requirement, mental development, etc. The appointment of persons in public services below the minimum age of 18 years is, therefore, not in tune with the general policy. It has, therefore, been decided that if an employee dies while in Service or is retired on invalid pension and there is a ward below 18 years of age and who alone is available for employment, he should apply for a job as soon as he attains the age of 18 years. The persons below the age of 18 years should not be considered for appointment on compansionate grounds. The general instructions referred to above may be treated as amended to this extent. The upper age limit may, however, be relaxed as hithertofore as per the orders already existing on this subject.

Sd/-
(A. JAYARAMAN)
DIRECTOR(E)

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, etc., etc.

[*English*]

Findings of Inquiry Conducted in Leakage of Funds and Corruptions in ICCR

5951. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer given on 25 August, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 5105 regarding news-item captioned "Commission) Agents of Culture in ICCR" and state :

(a) the findings of the inquiry conducted regarding the alleged leakage of funds and wide spread corruption in ICCR; and

(b) the details of the action taken on the findings alongwith the dates on which it has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The matter was enquired into both by the Ministry of External Affairs and ICCR. There was no evidence in support of the allegations of widespread corruption. The investigations however revealed that there was scope for administrative tightening up to effect economics and plug loopholes.

It was found that there was substance regarding allegations for irrigularities in the hiring of 'taxis. A separate inquiry revealed irregularities in the expenditure incurred during summer camps for students.

In the light of these findings :

(i) The procedure for indenting taxis has been streamlined and advance planning and coordination ensured;

(ii) Inflated bills of the transport agency were curtailed;

(iii) Warnings are being issued to personnel who could not furnish satisfactory explanations in regard to irregularities in expenditure incurred during summer camps. In consultation with Foreign Secretary, who

is also Ex-Officio Vice-President of ICCR, the under-mentioned administrative measures have been taken.

(i) The new Deputy Director General appointed in September 1983 was specifically entrusted to deal with Vigilance functions.

(ii) An Audit and Accounts Officer from CAG's Office was appointed as Finance and Accounts Officer in October 1983.

(iii) The procedures were tightened for ensuring strict observance of the require ment of due authorization in expenditure.

(iv) A scheme for periodic rotation of personnel has been introduced to prevent individuals developing vested interests.

(v) During the last three years further measures have been introduced for enhancing financial discipline and control.

List of Books for IFS Probationers

5952. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 April, 1981 to the Unstarred Question No. 9377 regarding Orientation Course for Diplomats and states :

(a) the latest list of books for acquinting I.F.S. probationers withv arious aspects of Indian culture and whether any book on contemporary Indian writing including drama and treasures of ancient cultural heritage reflecting the aspects of various religions have also been taken into account and listed in selections; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The lists of books recommended to IFS Probationers for reading are only indicative and are revised from time to time. These include titles on diverse aspects of India's cultural heritage as well as various religions including Hinduism, Islam, Budhism, Jainism, Christianity, Sikhism, etc. Books on contemporary Indian writing including drama, poetry and literature are also recommended.

(b) Does not arise.

Uniform Pension to Ex-servicemen Retired Before 1964

5953. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resentment among the Ex-Servicemen belonging to OR (other ranks) who retired prior to 1964 regarding the payment of pensions at a uniform rate irrespective of the ranks held by them prior to their retirement; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove resentment by doing away with the anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) Government are aware of the resentment expressed by some of the defence pensioners belonging to Other Ranks of defence forces who retired prior to 1964. On recommendation of the 4th Central Pay Commission, the Government have raised minimum pension and minimum family pension of all Central Government Pensioners, including defence pensioners to the level of Rs. 375/- p.m. w.c.f. 1-1-1986, irrespective of the date of retirement and rank held. In fact, keeping the interests of the low paid pensioners in view, Government have improved upon the recommended minimum pension and minimum family pension of Rs. 300/- by the 4th Central Pay Commission.

As such, there is no anomaly in the recent revision of the pension of the low-paid defence pensioners. Since the revised pension of such pensioners of different Other Ranks worked out to less than Rs. 375/-, as per the accepted norms, the Government have taken care to step up the same to this minimum level.

Identification of New Hill Areas

5954. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the process for the identification of hill areas undertaken by the Planning Commission during the Seventh Plan has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the regions identified as hill areas for special consideration for economic development, State-wise in addition to the Hill States, recognised as such finally; and

(c) the criteria for selection and the relaxation in norms and conditions for the provisions of various facilities and any incentives for economic development centres for such areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Additional Job Opportunities

5955. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of additional job opportunities likely to be created under the current annual plan 1987-88 and under the contemplated annual plan for 1988-89;

(b) the estimated number of jobless persons in the beginning of each year; and

(c) the major schemes under the Central and State Sectors for providing employment to the unemployed especially educated unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b) The estimates for these years are not available.

(c) Besides the sectoral programmes included in the Seventh Plan, the major employment schemes are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP). Schemes of the States include, Special Employment Scheme in Andhra Pradesh; Career Development Courses, Mini-ITIs and Pre-service Training Schemes in Gujarat; Rural Industries Scheme; Margin money assistance to educated/Harijans/Backward class persons economically backward class persons, loans to entrepreneurs/ex-Servicemen, mini-dairy units and fish farming units in Haryana; Self-Employment Programme in Jammu and Kashmir; Stipendiary Employment Scheme, and Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Karnataka; Scheme for providing soft loan for margin monly to educated unemployed for self-employment in Madhya Pradesh; Employment Guarantee Scheme and Sanjay Gandhi Swavalamban Yojana in Maharashtra; Special Employment Scheme/Manipur Development Society in Manipur; Special Employment Programme in Nagaland; Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor in Orissa; Loans extended by State Corporations for gainful employment/self-employment to target groups in Punjab; One Job for the Family in Tamil Nadu; State Rural Employment Programme in Tripura; and Self-Employment Scheme for Registered Unemployed and Additional Employment Programme in West Bengal.

Foreign Contribution Received by Various Organisations

5956. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the organisations, namely Baldev Foundation, Mihijam, Distt. Dumka, Bihar; PIDIT, Jagdishpur, District Deoghar, Bihar and Prayas Gramin Vikas Smiti, Phulwari Sharif, District Patna Bihar, have received funds from abroad under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the years 1983 to 1985;

(b) if so, the amounts received year-wise; and

(c) the names of the countries and

organisations who have contributed the funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Only Badlao (not Baldev) Foundation and PRAYAS have reported receipt of funds from abroad under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

(b) and (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

List showing the names and Amounts of Foreign Contribution Reported to have been received during the years 1983 to 1985

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Amount of foreign Contribution received is (Rs.)			Name of foreign countries/ organisations.
		1983	1984	1985	
1.	Badlao Foundation Mihijam, Dumka Bihar.	1,63,297	4,71,163	5,63,191	1. OXFAM-America, U.S.A. 2. Terre des Homes, New Delhi.
2.	PIDIT Jagdishpur, Dt. Deoghar, Bihar.	Not reported	———	———	
3.	Prayas Grameen Vikas Samity Phulwarishrif, Patna, Bihar.	Not reported	———	3,36,780	1. BAM International, France.

Expansion in C.I.S.F.

5957. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Central Industrial Security Force (C.I.S.F.) in view of the increasing commercial and industrial espionage in the country;

(b) if so, the number of new jobs proposed to be created in CISF during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to strengthen the CISF ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The growth of CISF depends on the number of requests received from Public Sector Undertakings for provisions of security coverage. On an average CISF is inducted in 7 to 8 new undertakings each year.

About 24,000 posts are likely to be created in CISF during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Periodic re-surveys are conducted by CISF to assess revised security needs in the undertakings.

Per Capita Expenditure on Social Services

5959. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the annual per capita expenditure on social services such as Education, Health etc. during the current plan as well as at 1951 constant price, on the basis of the estimated mid-term population;

(b) the corresponding figures for the preceding plans, to the extent available; and

(c) whether the present level of expenditure is considered adequate by Government to meet the basic needs of the people in these fields ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) and (b) Information regarding per capita expenditure major social service programmes i.e. education, health and Housing for the five years plans at current prices is given below in the statement. Information at 1951 constant price is not available.

(c) The plan expenditure on social services such as education, health and housing etc. is based on the availability of the programmes to be implemented during a particular plan period. Efforts are made to provide adequately for these programmes.

Statement

Statement showing Per Capita Expenditure on Education, Health and Housing

(Figures in Rupees)

Year/Plan	Per Capita expenditure Outlay on		
	Education	Health	Housing
Seventh Plan (Outlay)	81.29***	43.21	54.25**
Sixth Plan (expenditure)	39.51*	28.61	40.01**
Fifth Plan (expenditure)	20.69	12.25	18.52**
Fourth Plan (expenditure)	13.98	6.06	4.88
Third Plan (expenditure)	12.69	4.87	2.75
Second Plan (expenditure)	6.56	5.46	2.04
First Plan (expenditure)	3.94	2.59	0.89

* Includes expenditure on Technical and Central Education.

** Includes expenditure on Urban Development.

*** Includes Culture and Sports.

Jeepable Road along Tripura Borber

5960. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no jeepable road along with Tripura border;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct the road;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d) As a part of anti-infiltration measures, it has been decided to construct a jeepable road all along the Indo-Bangladesh Border adjoining Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal and Tripura. In Phase I of the programme in Tripura, it is proposed to construct approx. seventy Kms. of border road in West Tripura District and approx. forty Kms. in south Tripura District. Survey work for construction of road in the above sectors has been taken-up.

Representations on Taking Over of Electronic Research and Development Centre

5961. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations were received for taking over Electronic Research and Development Centre of Keltron, (Kerala) by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of such representations;

(c) the response of Union Government in this regard and the reasons thereof;

(d) the details of the annual cost of running of the Research Centre; and

(e) the proposed terms and conditions for the take over of the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c) Government of Kerala and Department of Electronics have mutually agreed to the transfer of administrative control of Electronics Research and Development Centre to Department of Electronics to further develop it as a national centre of excellence.

(d) The estimated annual cost of running the Centre would be about Rs. 4 crores.

(e) Detailed terms and conditions are being worked out.

Foreign Naval Ships in Indian Ocean

5962. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government monitor foreign naval presence in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the highest and lowest number of war ships of various countries, country wise present in the Indian Ocean during 1987;

(c) whether Government have noticed any escalation in this naval presence; and

(d) whether such naval presence includes war ships known to carry nuclear weapons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to available information, there were approximately 105 foreign naval ships in the Indian Ocean (including the Gulf) in June 1987 (the lowest number) and approximately 181 ships in the period October-December 1987 (the highest number). Among these were ships from the USA, USSR, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) Government are unable to comment definitively on the presence of nuclear weapons on foreign warships in the Indian Ocean. Government's opposition to the disposition of nuclear weapons in the Indian Ocean by foreign military forces is well-known.

Protection to Public Undertakings by CISF

5963. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria under which an industrial unit becomes entitled for protection and receiving assistance from the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF);

(b) the number of public undertakings at present being provided protection by CISF;

(c) the total strength of CISF personnel; and

(d) whether specific training is imparted to the CISF officers and if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to enhance their efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) The CISF provides security cover to the public Sector undertakings which are covered under CISF Act 1968 as under :—

On a request received from the Managing Director concerned of an Industrial Undertaking in the Public Sector to depute such number of members of the force as the Director General may consider necessary for the protection and security of that industrial undertaking and any installations attached thereto. Provided that in the case of an undertaking, owned, controlled or managed;

(i) by a Government company of which the Central Government is not a member,

(ii) by a corporation established by or under a provincial or State Act, no such request shall be entertained unless it is made with the consent of the Government of the State in which the Under taking is situated.

(b) 178 undertakings at present.

(c) The present sanctioned strength is 64,400.

(d) Yes, Sir. After the recruitment, all the CISF personnel are given extensive training to make them physically fit, mentally alert and professionally competent so that on being deployed in the Undertakings they can effectively execute their role of safeguarding the national property. Both outdoor and in-door training are provided to develop physical fitness and mental alertness. The personnel are also given training in specialised courses for handling special assignments.

Transfer of Lands by Ahmednagar Cantonment Board in Excised Areas.

5964. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFNCE be pleased to stete :

(a) the details of lands, buildings etc. transferred to private individuals, societies etc. by the Ahmednagar Cantonment Board in excised areas during last three years;

(b) the number of cases pending with the Cantonment Board and the Ministry; and

(c) the reasons for pendency of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Apart from transferring/selling Defence lands on outright sale basis, Ministry of Defence have a policy to convert lands held on 'old grant terms' and on lease hold basis into free hold by charging conversion value which is equivalent to market value. Details of such cases for the last three years are indicated in the statement given below.

(b) 14.

(c) Most of the pending cases relate to conversion of old grant sites into free hold. Requests in such cases are received by the Defence Estate Officer who has to process it further for Government sanction through the Command HQrs and Directorate General of Defence Estates Organisation. The clearance of such proposals in these organisations does take some time. However, instructions have been issued to the Directorate General of Defence Estates to to finalise all these cases expeditiously.

Statement

Transfer of Lands by Ahmednagar Cantonment Board in Excised Areas.

Sl. No.	Name of Individual Organisation	Survey No.	Area sold
(A) Cases of outright sale/transfer of lands, buildings :			
1.	Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation	8 t, 8A & 10	33893 Smts of land or 8.375 acres alongwith buildings
2.	Income Tax Department	31 pt.	2.5 acres
(B) Cases where Government sanctions have been issued for conversion of old grant sites into free hold :			
1.	Shri Gulam Mohamed Yusuf	62/8 (House No. 734)	897.75 Sft or 0.0206 Acres.
2.	Smt. Salima Begum	37 (Bungalow No. 16)	1.06 Acres
3.	S/Shri M.H.P. Mutha and others	20 (Bungalow No. 18)	6.48 Acres

Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology

5966. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives for which a Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology has been set up;

(b) the constitution of the Board and its locale;

(c) whether radiation and isotope products would be made available to Government hospitals for medicinal use; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The main objectives of setting up a Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology are in a further growth of applications of isotope technology in the country and to help grow new applications in the areas of nuclear medicine radiation therapy of cancers, food irrigation and industry.

(b) The Board, which is located in Bombay and headed by Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, has besides Director, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, representatives of major users of isotopes in agriculture, industry and medicine as its members.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Radioisotopes and radiation applices are being supplied to Government and other hospitals which are equipped to use them in nuclear medicine and radiation therapy. These include a number of radiopharmaceuticals, preparation for diagnostic therapeutic use, radiation sources for treatment of cancer and radiation-sterilised medical products and services.

Evacuation of Indians from Iran and Iraq

5967. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to evaluate Indians residing in Iran and Iraq owing to tragic war between them through missiles attacks on each other's cities;

(b) if so, the number of Indians which have been evacuated so far;

(c) whether only the Embassy staff have been evacuated; and

(d) if so, what arrangements have been made for the safety of other Indians who are in Iran and Iraq ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) No Sir. However in view of the deteriorating security environment in Tehran a limited evacuation of 120 families of India-based Embassy staff and a few Indians was undertaken on March 10, 1988.

(c) No member of the Indian Embassy staff has been evacuated from these countries.

(d) The staff and family members of the Indian embassies in Tehran and Baghdad have been suitably dispersed to safer places. Other Indians residing in these countries have been similarly advised. The security situation in both countries is constantly under review by the Government.

Linguistic Minorities

5968. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of linguistic minorities recognised by the linguistic minorities Commissions, State-wise;

(b) the position of Sanskrit knowing linguistic minorities in different States according to the 1970-71 censes and how does it compare with the census figure of 1980-81;

(c) if no enumeration about Sanskrit knowing people has been done in census, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Commission for the convenience of Sanskrit knowing linguistic minorities in different States and for the development of the language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The term 'Linguistic Minority' has not been defined in the Constitution. The question of recognising any group as linguistic minorities by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities does not, therefore, arise. There is no organisation by the name of Linguistic Minorities Commission.

(b) The information relating to Sanskrit speaking persons in the country, State-wise, is given in the Statement below.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) Does not arise in view of the fact that the development of a language is outside the purview of the functions of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Statement

Annexure Referred to in Part (B) of the Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5968 Dated 6-4-1988=Statement Showing the Population of Sanskrit Speaking people State-wise----Information Furnished by the Registrar General of India

S. No.	State/U.T.	1971 Census	1981 Census
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	26

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	—	(Census not conducted)
3.	Bihar	350	1,174
4.	Gujarat	38	16
5.	Haryana	40	148
6.	Himachal Pradesh	84	81
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	5
8.	Kerala	6	7
9.	Karnataka	111	509
10.	Madhya Pradesh	91	70
11.	Maharashtra	155	281
12.	Manipur	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	20	1
14.	Nagaland	—	—
15.	Orissa	10	13
16.	Punjab	77	61
17.	Rajasthan	115	85
18.	Sikkim	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	254	344
20.	Tripura	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	508	107
22.	West Bengal	171	22
23.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	3	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
27.	Delhi	94	94
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20	3
29.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Lakshadweep)	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	20	—
	Total : India	2,212	2,946

Reciprocal Arrangements with Foreign Countries for Service of Court Summons

5969. SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The names of the countries with whom India has reciprocal arragements for service of summons in civil suits and execution of decrees;

(b) the names of the other countries with whom such arrangements are proposed to be made during the year 1988-89; and

(c) the details of the experience with respect to the working of the arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) India has reciprocal arrangements for service of summons in civil suits with 17 countries and for execution of doctors with 6 countries (as per Statement I & II respectively).

(b) and (c) The working of these arrangements as also their extension to other countries are under constant review.

Statement-I

List of countries who have been notified under Section 29(C) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

1. France
2. Spain
3. Belgium
4. Soviet Union
5. Portugal
6. Japan
7. Iraq
8. Kenya.
9. Iran
10. Egypt
11. Malaysia
12. Pakistan
13. Singapore
14. Sweden
15. Sri Lanka
16. Burma
17. Bangladesh.

Statement-II

Names of the countries who have been notified as Reciprocating Territories under Section 44A of the Code Civil Procedure, 1988

Decrees

1. United Kingdom
2. Fiji Islands
3. Aden
4. Malaysia
5. Singapore
6. New Zealand, the Cook Islands and Western Samoa.

[*Translation*]

Employees in Delhi Fire Service

5970. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in Delhi Fire-Service;

(b) the additional number of various post to be filled during the year 1988; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to fill these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) 976.

(b) 180.

(b) Action has been initiated to fill the vacancies by inviting applications from candidates registered upto 31-12-86 with the Employment Exchange and by advertising in the news-papers.

[English]

Facilities/Allowances Admissible to Members of Staff Side of JCM

5971. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities/allowance etc. admisssible to members of staff of JCM for Central Government employees;

(b) whether these facilities are *ipso facto* extended to members of such bodies of Government Instrumentalities like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) statement is given below.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. It is for the concerned organisations to frame separate instructions/guidelines for non-Central Government employees.

Statement

(a) **Duty period** : The time spent in attending the JCM Committees including time of travel, is treated as duty (since 1966).

(b) The Staff Side members of the National Council (JCM) and Departmental Councils are also allowed atleast 2 days in advance of the meetings of these Councils for discussion among themselves since (August 1978). (*Only one day in the case of Regional Councils, since November, 1985).

(c) TA/DA including convenience hire, at the scheduled rates for JCM meetings (since the inception of the JCM Scheme 1966-67)

(d) **CGHS Facilities** : CGHS facilities wherever available are extended to members of the Departmental/ National Council (since December 1974).

Nursing Home facilities wherever available are given to Staff members of National Council (since January, 1976).

(e) **Telephone facilities** : The members of the National Council are accorded priority for installation of telephone at their residence, or normal rental basis, 'on-out-of-turn basis without OYT deposit and without reference to Telephone Advisery Committee (since January 1970).

(f) **Supply of copies of orders/circulars etc.** : Copies of all orders, circulars etc. of general nature and of interest to employees are circulated among all staff members of Nationl Council.

(g) **Accommodation** : A bungalow at 13-C, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi, has been given to the Staff Side for their secretariate of the National Council. They were also provided non-curring grant for setting up of the secretariate and purchase of furniture etc., type-writer, duplicating machine etc.

(h) Recurring annual grant in aid is given to the Staff Side secretariate of the National Council to meet part of recurring expenditure. Initially since 1972, this grant was to the extent of Rs. 26,000 which was increased to Rs. 29,000 during 1981-82. The Telephone rental charges for the telephone provided at the Staff Side secretariate

of the National Council as also the 20% water and electricity charges are reimbursable.

(i) **Training facilities** : A decision was taken in November 1970 that Staff Side members of the National Council may be deputed for management training courses within India. Since 1976, members of Departmental Councils are also eligible.

(j) **Staff members appearing before the Board of Arbitration** : The period spent by government servant in appearing as witness before the Board of Arbitration is treated as duty with norm TA/DA. Since 1969, this faciality was restricted to two persons which was extended to three in September, 1985.

Facilities/Benefits Admissible to Office-Bearers of Recognised Associations

5972. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities/benefits etc. admissible to the office bearers of recognised associations/federations of associations of Central Government employees;

(b) whether these are also extended to office-bearers of associations of employees of Government Instrumentalities like Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir. It is for the concerned organisations to frame separate instructions/ guidelines for non-Central Government employees.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Facility as an office bearer of the Association/Union

1. Special Casual Leave

(a) Special casual leave upto a maximum of 20 days in a Calendar year for participation in the activities of the associations.

(b) special casual leave upto 10 days in a Calendar year admissible to outstations delegates/members of Executive Committee of recognised all-India association/federation to attend its meetings.

(c) special casual leave upto 5 days in a calendar year to local delegates/ members of Executive Committees of all recognised associations/unions/ federations for attending meeting of the associations/unions/federation.

NOTE Those who would be availing special casual leave in their capacity as office bearers under (a) above, are not entitled to avail of casual leave separately in terms of (b) and (c), in their capacity as delegates/Executive members.

2. Facility of transfer of the Hqrs. of the appropriate Head of administration.

Instructions were issued in April, 1969 that the Chief Executive as defined in the constitution of the association/ union/federation or where the Chief Executive has not been specifically defined the general Secretary may be brought on transfer to the Hqrs. or any other office under his control at the Hqrs. of the appropriate Head of administration as far as possible.

It was also decided that in such of the Government Departments/ offices where a different practice was being followed earlier, the earlier practice, if not less favourable may continue.

3. Government employees as Union functionaries on foreign service terms.

A decision was taken in May, 1961

that the Central Government employees in respect of whon requests are made by the recognised service association/unions may be released to work as full time union functionaries on foreign service terms.

Facilities Admissible to Office Bearers of Recognised Associations

5973. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the discrepancies in the text of Government of India's Memorandum of April, 1969 regarding facilities etc. admissible to office-bearers of recognised associations of Central Government employees;

(b) whether some Members of Parliament have also pointed out the discrepancies in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken to remove the discrepancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suitable clarificatory orders have been issued.

Implementation of Special Component Plan by Karnataka

5974. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka State has not been able to implement the Special Component Plan meant exclusively for the Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, whether the amount given by Union Government was utilised for the Scheduled Castes under this plan;

(c) whether Union Government have advised the State Government to implement the Special Component Plan fully; and

(d) if, so, the details of the advice given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population of Karnataka is 15.07. The guideline is that the Special Component Plan level is in proportion to the Scheduled Caste population. As compared to the total plan outlays of Karnataka, the Special Component Plan outlays during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the expenditure against them were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Special Component Plan allocation under State Plan		Expenditure
1985-86	6793.08	(11.72%)	6717.43
1986-87	10413.97	(13.89%)	8769.28
1987-88	8821.13	(10.17%)	8821.13 (anticipated)

(b) The following table gives the releases and utilisation of Special Central Assist ar(during the Seventh Plan so far :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Released	Utilisation	%age
1985-86	902.89	902.89	100%
1986-87	1215.87	1129.76	92.92%
1987-88	1056.44	1056.44 (anticipated)	100%

(c) and (d) Annual discussions are held by Government of India to review and finalise the Special Component Plan for Karnataka. The State Government is advised to implement the Special Component Plan fully during these discussions.

News Item Captioned "No Form, No Passport"

5975. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the daily "The Indian Express" dated 9 March, 1988 under the caption "No Form, No Passport," which points out to several difficulties and malpractices in getting passports;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter; and

(c) whether any enquiry is proposed to be undertaken to streamline the procedure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There was a temporary shortage of passport application forms as a result of problems in the Government. Printing presses. Necessary action to get such forms printed through State Government and other printing presses was taken and these forms are now easily available in Passport Offices.

Passports are generally issued within 4 to 6 weeks of the receipt of applications provided clear police reports are received. Whenever a specific complaint of malpractices in Passport Offices is received, it is promptly looked into.

News Item Captioned "Kalimpong in Grip of CRP Terror"

5976. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 14 March, 1988 under the caption "Kalimpong in Grip of CRP Terror";

(b) if so, whether Government have found out the facts in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A senior officer was sent to Kalimpong to enquire into the matter. His report is under examination.

Foreign Warships in Indian Ocean

5977. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 130 warships of different navies were cruising the Indian ocean at any given time and their number was on the rise, posing increased threats to the security of India; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) According to available information, there were between 105 and 181 foreign naval ships in the Indian Ocean at different times during 1987. Among these were ships from the USA, USSR, France, Itlay, Belgium and the Netherlands. Government are seized of the situation and all necessary steps are taken to ensure the country's security.

Tihar Authorities Release Gold Smuggler

5978. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the Telegraph dated 23 January, 1988 regarding Tihar Jail authorities decision to release gold smuggler, arrested and facing trail in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the compulsions for Tihar Jail authorites to release him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Tihar frees German facing trial in Alipore Court" published on 23-1-88 in the Telegraph.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Tihar Authorities Release Gold Smuggler.

Mr. Martin Hans Peter, holder of German Passport was lodged in the Central Jail, Tihar, on challan from the Presidency Jail, Calcutta on 2nd January, 1987 for the purpose of production before the Advisory Board on 7-1-87. He was detained under COFEPOSA by the Government of India. Subsequently, on 10th June, 1987 the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi passed an order to the effect that Mr. Peter should not be removed from the Central Jail Tihar to any other prison outside Delhi.

On 3rd July, 1987 orders dated 29th June, 1987 were received by the jail authorities requiring them to produce Mr. Peter in the Court of CJM, North, 24 Parganas on 13th July, 1987. In the Orders it was mentioned that Superintendent, Presidency Jail shall arrange for the production of the accused and shall send the required escort party for the purpose. However, message was sent to the Court stating that in view of the orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi jn June, 1987, Mr. Peter can not be removed from the Central Jail Tihar. Moreover, the Presidency Jail, Calcutta authorities did not arrange the necessary escort party. Later the detention order in respect of Mr. Peter under COFEPOSA dated third Nov, 86 was quashed by Hon'ble High Court Delhi, vide orders 3rd August, 1987. The accused was accordingly released from COFEPOSA on 6-8-87 and was detained as under trial with effect from the same date. Messages were again sent to the CJM and the Superintendent, Collectorate of Customs on 6th and 7th August, 1987,. However, no escort party was sent by the authorities.

In the absence of any valid Production Order with the Central Jail authorties, Tihar, Mr. Peter was released from the Jail on the 10th August, 1987.

Shifting of Directorate of National Information Centre

5979. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of the National Information Centre has been shifted from the Department of Electronics to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether centres of advanced computer science and other computer related matter earlier with the National Information Centre would also go the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY; ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided by Government that the National Informatics Centre (NIC) be shifted from the Department of Electronics to Planning Commission. The decision is under implementation.

(b) The NIC was conceived to bridge the gap in the information bases for national planning in areas which cut across the responsibilities of several Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Its function is to provide an extensive information system based on reliable data from all over the country from the District to State Headquarters, from State Headquarters to Regional Centres and from

Regional Centrers to the Headquarters of NIC in Delhi. In order to make the development of NIC user-driven, the Government has decided that it should be directly under the Planning Commission.

(c) No, Sir. The Centres for Advanced Computer Sciences and other computer related matters were dealt with the Computer Directorate of the Department of Electronics and not by NIC. The question of these institutions going to the Planning Commission, therefore, does not arise.

Communal Parties

5980. CHOWDHRY AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of communal parties which are active in the country at present;

(b) whether Government propose to ban such parties; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) So far, no definition in regard to communal parties has yet been evolved.

(b) and (e) This aspect is under consideration in the context of separating religion from politics. It being a sensitive matter, the Government is considering this matter in depth from various angles. It would not be feasible at this stage to indicate any details thereof or the time frame by which final decision can be taken to introduce the Bill in Parliament.

Enforcement of Hire Purchase Act, 1972

5981. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hire Purchase Act 1972 (No. 26 of 72) passed by the Parliament on 8 June, 1972 and gazetted on 1 September, 1973 is in force;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether unscrupulous elements like financiers are exploiting the situation by mercilessly seizing the vehicles arbitrarily; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A notification to bring the Hire-purchase Act into force on 1st june, 1973 was issued on the 30th April, 1973. Later another notification was issued on 31st May, 1973 superseding the notification dated 30th April, 1973 and proposing to bring the Act into force on 1st September, 1973. Since several representations were recevied from the public against the bringing of the Act into force, it was decided not to enforce the Act, and accordingly, a notification rescinding the notification of 31st May, 1973 was issued on 30th August, 1973. No further notification bringing the Act into force has so far been issued.

The Banking Law Committee, in its report on Personal Property Security Law, proposed certain far reaching amendments in the Act. Some representations were also received which urged that either fresh legislation incorporating the various recommendations of the above Committee should be brought forward, or, alternatively, the Act may be enforced only after making certain amendments. The Reserve Bank of India had also suggested that pending examination of the entire report of the Committee, the Hire-purchase Act should not be enforced. Subsequently, however, the Reserve Bank did not agree with the recommendations of the Committee and as such, the whole question is required to be carefully examined again with a view to finalising the amendments to be made in the Act before deciding to bring the Act into force.

(c) This Ministry does not have any information on the subject.

(d) This Ministry has now finalised the necessary amendments that would be required in consultation with the concerned interests and the various Ministries of the Government of India. Subject to the

administrative formalities being completed in time, a Bill to amend the Act is likely to be introduced in the course of this session and after the said amendment Act is passed, it is proposed to bring the Hire-purchase Act into force.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Rajasthan for Development of Desert Areas

5982. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government had aksed Union Government to provide cent per cent Central assistance for development of desert areas on the lines of hill areas;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this demand;

(c) if so, the amount to be provided for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMMNE IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGIT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan had suggested to the Union Government to provide cent per cent Central assistance for development of desert areas on the lines of Hill areas, which is 90% grant and 10% loan. As against this, the Deseart Development Centrally Programme has been converted into 100% Sponsored Scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, however, the funding of the programme was shared equally beteween the Centre and the States

(c) Out of total Seventh Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 245 crores, the share of the Government of Rajasthan worked out to be Rs. .190 crores respectively.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Return of Sri Lankan Refugees

5983. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

SHRI MOHAN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conditions prevailing in Sri Lanka are favourable for Sri Lankan refugees to return to their homes;

(b) if so, whether the Sri Lankan refugees have started returning to their homes;

(c) if so, the number of those who have returned and those who are still in India; and

(d) the time by which the remaining refugees are likely to be sent back to Sri Lanka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 17,431 Sri Lankan refugees have returned to Sri Lanka since the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. As on 31-3-88, 106,768 Sri Lankan refugees remain in India.

(d) Though no deadline is set for the purpose, every effort is being made to expedite their return.

Bandhs

5984. SHRI H.B. PATIL :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would consider some remedial steps to check frequent bandhs observed in the different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Central Government will continuue to discharge its obligations under the Constitution and would except the State Governments also to do the same. It is also hoped that the people will ignore such calls which result in disruption in the normal life of the community.

Labour Attaches in Indian Embassies

5985. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian Embassies having labour attaches and the specific duties assigned to them;

(b) whether the Embassies are playing any effective role in negotiation power exports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Eight of our Embassies which are located in countries having a sizeable population of Indian workers have officers specially designated for work relating to Indian Labour. They are the Missions in Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Doha, Dubai, Kuwait, Muscat, Riyadh and Tripoli. In other Embassies the work is looked after by the officer in charge of Consular Affairs and includes the welfare of Indian labour and the terms of their employment.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Our Embassies in the countries where there exist opportunities of export of man power are constantly endeavouring to increase the manpower export from India. For this they monitor the labour market in respect of the trend in wage rates competition from other labour exporting countries and also the changing requirements of labour in the light of developments in the labour market of the concerned countries. Our Embassies keep the Ministry of Labour informed of

Passport Applications Pending in RPO, Cochin

5986. SHRI THAMPAN THOMS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passport applications pending Cochin Regional Passport Office as on date;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint against this Passport Office regarding the pendency of passport applications;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to open passport office at Kottayam in view of large number of applications for passport received from Pathanamthitta, Kottayam and Idukky districts; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) 20801 as on 31 March, 1988.

(b) and (c) During 1988, the Government have received 7 complaints from applicants against delay in Passport Office, Cochin. Instructions were issued to the Passport Offite to expedite action under intimation to the applicants. Passports in 4 of these cases have since been issued.

(d) and (e) No Sir.

Implementation of Awards of the Board of Arbitration

5987. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many awards of the Board of Arbitration under Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) are pending implementation on the demands of the staff side of the National Council of the Departmental Council of the Department of Personnel and Training;

(b) when were each of the awards given by the Board and the brief details of the awards; and

(c) why awards are not being implemented and the action being taken to implement the awards expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Only one from

the Departmental Council of Department of Personnel and Training (JCM).

(b) The Award mentioned in (a) above was given by the Board of Arbitration (JCM) on 26-3-1987. The operative part of the Award reads as under :

"The demand of the Staff Side is accepted to the extent that the pay on an Assistant of the Central Secretariat Service, who is senior by virtue of having been recruited through an earlier examination but is drawing less pay of promotion in the Section Officers' grade than his junior recruited through a later examination, shall not be less than the pay his junior is drawing in the same cadre.

The Award shall take effect on and from 1st June, 1983."

(c) The Award has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law as regards its Financial and legal implications in implementing it. A decision is likely to be taken shortly on the question of acceptance of Award for implementation.

De-hiring of Defence Land in Thana and Ulas Nagar, Maharashtra

5988. SHRI S. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the defence land used by Sporting Club Committee, Thana and the defence land at Ulas Nagar are in the heart of the cities of Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is a strong demand to spare these lands for public use in the city of Thana and Ulas Nagar respectively;

(c) whether Government have agreed to de-hire these lands for public purpose; and

(d) if so, the Progress made in the matter and when they are likely to be released in favour of the Municipal Towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) In case of Thane, the land was on short term lease upto 1977 and on year to year lease thereafter. On a recent review, it has been decided to continue this arrangement with the condition that the Club authorities will hand over the possession of the land without any objection as and when it is required by the Defence authorities.

As regards lands in Ulhas Nagar a decision was taken to dehire this land in favour of the Ulhas Nagar Municipal Council provided adequate compensation for the assests created on the land by the Army was paid and suitable accomodation for the Defence personnel to be dislocated was also provided at Ambernath. An offer in this regard was made to the State Government in 1981. Their reaction is still awaited.

In the meanwhile, the President of the Municipal Council has offered to pay the value of the assets and also to give accommodation for the families of the Defence personnel. Based on this offer, an Army representative has visited the site recently and submitted his report. This is under examination of the Army Headquarters.

Upgradation of Pay Scales

5989. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Secretariat Assistants' Association, Central Government Class IV Employees Association, Federation of the Central Secretariate and Allied Offices Employees and the Staff Side of the Departmental Council have pointed out an anomaly in the pay scales of Assistants, Grade 'C' Stenographers and Sepoys of the Secretariate Security Force and demanded upgradation of the pay scales to higher level;

(b) whether these demands were discussed in a meeting of the Departmental

Council of the Departmental of Personnel and Training; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken on the employees demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS . (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Orders have since been issued vide O.M. No. 19/2/87-JCA, dt. 25th Jan., '88 for setting up of Anomalies Committee to settle the anomalies arising out of the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations. It is for this committee to consider within the Governments Orders referred to above the anomalies placed before it, including 'exceptional' cases of pay scales anomalies if any, recognised by the Committee and make its recommendations.

Office Memorandum

Subject : Setting up of the Anomalies Committee to settle the anomalies arising out of the implementation of the 4th Pay Commission's recommendations.

The undersigned is directed to say that in terms of an agreement with the Staff Side of the National Council, it has been decided that appropriate Anomalies Committees should be set up, consisting of representatives of the Official Side and the Staff Side to settle the anomalies arising out of the implementation of the 4th Pay Commission's recommendations, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) Definition of anomaly :

The anomalies which could be discussed in the Anomalies Committees (both National and Departmental) are those which arise out of fixation of pay in the revised scale, date of increment, exercise of option, fixation of pay of employees who elect the revised scales from the date later than the prescribed date of 1-1-1986, stagnation increment, junior/senior problems, cases of loss in existing emoluments after refixation, etc.

Requests for modifications of the scales of pay recommended by the Pay Commission and accepted by Government on grounds of anomalies based on inter-job and inter-departmental comparisons would normally be outside the purview of the Anomalies Committees. However, exceptional cases of this nature may be brought before the Anomalies Committees. The Anomalies Committee would examine such cases and refer them to the Ministro of Finance for disposal.

(2) Composition :

There will be 2 levels of Anomalies Committees, National and Departmental, consisting of representatives of the Official Side and the Staff Side of the National Council and the Departmental Council respectively.

(3) The National Anomalies Committee will deal with anomalies Common two or more Departments and respect of common categories of employees. The Departmental Anomalies Committee will deal with Anomalies pertaining to the Department concerned. These Anomalies Committees will function under the JCM Scheme.

(4) The Anomalies Committees will complete their deliberations within a period of six months from the date of their appointments.

(5) Decisions relating to anomalies which arise as a result of acceptance of the specific recommendations of the Pay Commission without modifications or modifications which result in improvement over the Pay Commissions, recommendations, as a result of discussion in the Anomalies Committees, will not be arbitrable for a period of five years.

Ministry of Finance etc. is requested to take urgent action to set up the Anomalities Committee for settlement of anomalies arising out of implementation of the 4th Pay Commission's recommendations, as stipulated above.

Hindi version will follow.

Sd/-

SMT. K.N.K. KARTHIAYANI
DIRECTOR (JCA)

Output of Thorium From Kerala

5990. SHRI MULLAPPALLY :

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) which parts of Kerala are known to produce thorium; and

(b) the estimated annual output of thorium from Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI R.K. NARAYANAN) : (a) Thorium Hydroxide is produced in the Rare Earths plant of Indian Rare Earths Limited at Udyogmandal in Kerala.

(b) The annual output of Thorium Hydroxide is 1450 tons of wet Thorium Hydroxide from which about 380 to 390 tones Thorium Oxide is produced.

[*Translation*]

Cases Disposed of by Defence Pension Adalats

5991. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sittings held by Defence Pension Adalats and the number of cases disposed of so far by them at each place;

(b) whether Government propose to set up such Adalts soon in those Areas which are predominantly inhabited by the ex-servicemen; and

(c) if so, the time of which Pension Adalats will be set up in Pithoragarh and Almora districts in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Fifteen sittings of Defence Pension Adalat have been held at the stations indicated below :

Station	No. of Sittings and dates	No. of cases disposed
Jalandhar	3 days (29th, 30th and 31st Dec. '87)	202
Madras	3 days (29th, 30th and 31st Dec. '87)	103
Secunderabad	1 day (9th Feb., 88)	27
Hyderabad	2 day (10th and 11th Feb. '88)	72
Jammu	1 day (12th month Feb. '88)	36
Delhi	5 days (14th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th March, 1988)	231

(b) Defence Pension Adalats will be held in April/May 1988 at Meerut and Trivendrum. On an average one Defence Pension Adalat is proposed every month at different stations in future where Defence Pension Disbursing Offices are located and which are predominantly inhabitated by Ex-servicemen.

(c) Since defence Pension at Pithoragarh and Almora being disbursed by Treasury Office and not by Defence Pension disbursement Offices, no Adalat is planned at these stations for the present.

[*English*]

Jails as National Monuments

5992. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop and protect those jails as national monuments where late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was imprisoned, on the occasion of 40th anniversary of the freedom;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to develop Almora jail in Uttar Pradesh as a national monument where late Shri Jawahar lal Nehru was imprisoned; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c) 'Prisons' and 'memorials' being State subjects it is primarily for the State Government to take a view.

Babri Masjid Dispute

5993. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the settlement of the Babri Masjid dispute; and

(b) whether the Government have held negotiations with the representatives of the communities concerned or arranged negotiations between them ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The State Government has been advised to ascertain the view-points of the concerned communities to resolve the issue in a non-partisan manner. No negotiation formally as such with any party is, however, being held.

Implementation of Approved Central Project in Bihar

5994. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the approved Central Projects, estimated to cost over Rs. 20 crores, under implementation in Bihar at present;

(b) the original target date for completion of the projects and the present estimated target date; and

(c) the estimated original cost and the latest cost estimate of each project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B. S. ENGTI) : (a) to (c) According to the available information in respect of Central Projects covered by the Quarterly Monitoring System of the Ministry as on 31 December, 1987, 32 projects each costing over Rs. 20 crores, excluding those projects which are multi State in location, are under implementation. The names of the project and relevant details are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of commissioning		Cost estimates (Rs. crs)	
		Original	Anticipated	Original	Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Coal				
1.	Bhalgora UG (BCCL)	3/85	3/92	46.22	46.22
2.	Damodar OC (BCCL)	3/88	3/91	57.04	57.04
3.	Jharia Block II OC (BCCL)	3/87	3/89	112.05	112.05
4.	Katras UG (BCCL)	3/83	3/90	26.04	26.04
5.	Moonidih UG (BCCL)	3/72	3/89	15.49	158.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	North Amlabad UG (BCCL)	3/85	3/91	26.18	26.18
7.	Pootki Baliharı UG (BCCL)	3/94	12/95	199.87	199.87
8.	CPP Captive Power Plant (BCCL) .	3/90	3/91	49.20	49.20
9.	Madhuband Washery (BCCL)	3/89	3/90	71.90	90.93
10.	D and Rope ways (BCCL)	1/90	1/90	21.32	21.32
11.	Pootkee Washery (BCCL)	3/92	3/92	92.17	92.17
12.	Amlo (Dhori West) OC (CCE)	3/90	3/90	33.30	56.00
13.	New Kalyani Sel. Dhori OC (CCL)	3/89	3/90	42.38	46.07
14.	Karkatta OC (CCL)	3/85	3/89	29.60	40.00
15.	Rajrappa OC (CCL)	3/84	3/90	41.86	127.58
16.	Kedla Washery (CCL)	3/83	6/90	24.69	73.54
17.	Rajrappa Washery (CCL)	2/82	3/89	26.41	76.14
18.	Captive Power Plant (CCL)	3/90	3/90	49.20	49.20
19.	Rajmahal OC (ECL)	3/87	3/91	87.43	237.27
	Fertiliser				
20.	CPP Barauni Fertiliser Plant (HFC)	12/85	4/88	35.61	47.39
21.	Amjhore Phos. Fertiliser Plant (PPCL)	9/89	9/89	42.57	64.87
	Steel				
22.	Bokaro 4 MT Expansion (SAIL)	3/87	9/88	947.24	2071.58
23.	CPP Bokaro Steel Plant (SAIL)	12/83	6/88	75.94	154.15
	Power				
24.	Bokarao B-I Thermal (DVC)	4/82	3/87	69.76	206.45
25.	Bokaro B-II (DVC)	10/85	6/89	186.93	298.92
26.	Maithon Gas Turbine (DVC)	6/87	8/88	44.57	52.48
27.	Panchit Hill II HE (DVC)	1/83	8/88	16.03	46.96
28.	Koel Karo HE (NHPC)	12/88	3/94	391.82	1100.59
29.	Kahalgaon STPP St. I (NTPC)	7/92	1/93	884.16	1307.90
30.	Kahalgaon Tr. Lines I (NTPC)	3/90	1/91	174.48	157.16
	Railways				
31.	Garhwa Road Sonnagar Ph. II (Doubling)	3/91	3/91	48.89	48.89
32.	MC Cluskeiganj DepotYard, North Karamptir (Traffic facilities)	3/91	3/91	31.44	31.44

Computerisation in Syria by Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited

5995. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited is dealing with Computerisation in Syria;

(b) if so, the total worth of the contract taken by the Computer Maintenance Corporation in that country; and

(c) the details of the computerisation programme proposed to be undertaken by the Compuer Maintenance Corporation in that country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. CMC Limited was awarded a contract for total turnkey project for computerisation of Tenth Mediterranean Games held in Syria in September 1987. This contract was successfully completed. Also Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed in September 1987 with Scientific Studies and Research Centre (SSRC), Syria for fostering co-operation in Research and Development activities in SSRC in Syria and CMC in India.

(b) The total contract value of the project was approximately Rs. 2 crores.

(c) In pursuance of the above MOU a Senior Syrian Government official responsible for formulation of Syrian Government policy and computerisation is expected to visit India in April, 1988 It is also proposed to undertake development of Arabic computer terminals shortly.

Petitions Pending in Supreme Court

5996. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Special Leave Petitions pending with the Supreme Court filed by the Personnel and Training Department;

(b) since when are these Special Leave Petitions pending; and

(c) the details of steps taken to expedite finalisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) The Ministry of Law has been requested to ensure expeditious disposal of all pending SLPs.

Statement

Petitions pending in Supreme Court.

The following are the Special Leave Petitions pending with the Supreme Court filed by the Department of Personnel and Training.

(1) SLP filed in November, 1987 against the judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal, Madras Bench in the case of Shri T. V. Swaminathan, IAS (KER) regarding disciplinary proceedings.

(2) SLP filed on 16-3-1988 against the interim orders passed by the Central Administrative Tribunal in the case of Shri Amritlal & others regarding seniority list of Section Officers of CSS.

(3) SLP filed on 2-5-84 against the judgement of Allahabad High Court in the case of Shri V. K. Singh an IAS Probationer of 1981 batch regarding discharge from IAS.

(4) SLP filed on 24-8-87 against the judgement of Central Administrative Tribunal, Bangalore in the case of Shri C. P. Bhimaya regarding revision of pension.

(5) SLP filed on 23-7-87 against the judgement of CAT, Jabalpur in

the case of Shri E. B. Reinboth regarding revision of pension and gratuity.

(6) SLP filed against the orders of CAT dated 19-11-87 in the case of Shri J. C. Jetly regarding non-promotion as Secretary to Government of India. The Supreme Court has stayed the orders of CAT on 22-3-1988.

(7) SLP filed on 19-8-87 against the judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal, Patna in the case of Shri M. V. S. Murthy regarding his non-appointment to IPS on the results of Civil Services Examination, 1983.

(8) SLP filed on 29-4-85 against the judgement of High Court of Andhra Pradesh in the case of Shri N. Chandrasekharan Lingam against non-appointment to a reserved vacancy on the results of Civil Services Examination, 1981.

(9) SLP filed in July, 1973 against the judgement of the Patna High Court in the case of Shri R.B. Lal regarding seniority in IAS.

(10) SLP filed in December, 1977 against the judgement of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Shri P. C. Saxena regarding seniority in IAS.

(11) SLP filed in February, 1983 against the judgement of the Patna High Court in the case of Shri Gurbachan Singh regarding seniority in IAS.

(12) SLP filed in December, 1986 against the judgement of Central Administrative Tribunal, Guwahati in the case of Shri S. C. Barua regarding his retrospective inclusion in the Select List for 1981 for Assam-Meghalaya IAS Cadre.

Cat Judgement on Equal Pay.

5997. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the judgement delivered by Central Administrative Tribunal Principal Bench on 19 February, 1987 and 30 July, 1987 in the cases of Shri K.L. Makin v/s. Ministry of Defence and Dr. (Mrs.) Prem Lata v/s. ESI;

(b) if so, reasons for large number of casual employees being treated differently and restricting the promotional avenues and career prospects of stenographers of defence headquarters to those of Central Secretariat Stenographers and not granting full parity in respect of all matters between the two services; and

(c) details of steps taken to implement the law so declared by the C.A.T. Principal Bench and the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Daily wage workers are being paid at the rates prescribed by the Ministry of Labour. The pay scales of Stenographers belonging to the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers Service and the Central Secretariat Steno graphers Service are identical. The CAT rulings in the cases quoted do not address any other issues, apart from party in pay scales.

(c) In view of the parity in pay already existing in respect of stenographers in the Ministry of Defence and Central Secretariat Services no further steps are needed in this regard.

Violations of LTC Scheme by Employees.

5998. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in/under his Ministry who have been found to have involved in violation of Leave Travel Concession Scheme during the last three years;

(b) the details of action taken against them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of cases pending/in progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delay in Completion of Projects in Mazagon Docks Ltd.

5999. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in completion of SSK Project of the Mazagon Docks Ltd. and by when it is likely to take shape;

(b) the details of other projects pending completion/finalisation with reasons for delay and how much escalation in cost has taken place;

(c) the remedial steps taken to bring Mazagon Docks Ltd. out of the crisis; and

(d) when the Chairman-cum-Managing Director is to be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) The original delivery schedule was unrealistic as it did not take into account the time required for creating adequate infrastructure and the problems arising out of the transfer of technology. A revised time schedule has been approved by Government and the Submarines are expected to be delivered in accordance with this schedule.

(b) The major projects in this category are :

(i) Jackup Rigs I & II for the ONGC which were to have been delivered at a cost of Rs. 41.80 crores each by January, 1985 and May 1985 respectivaly. These delivery dates were unrealistic as the complexity of the project had not been fully appreciated by the company. In addition, costs involved in transporting material from Bombay to Mangalore Yard, problems related to working in the monsoon season at Mangalore, loss of 2000 tons of steel due to the capsizing of a barge in February, 1984 and delays due to civil disturbances in Bombay have contributed to the time and cost over-runs. Jackup Rig-I will cost Rs. 83.93 crores and be delivered in April, 1988, while Jackup Rig-II will cost Rs. 74.98 crores and be delivered by December, 1988.

(ii) Diving Support Vessel. An offshore supply vessel being built for MDL's captive use was converted into a Diving Support Vessel. Its original estimated cost of Rs. 16.28 crores will increase to Rs. 22 crores when completed in April, 1988. Delays have occurred on account of import of design data and equipment. Lack of experience in building such sophisticated and specialised vessels has also contributed to the delay.

(iii) Multi-purpose Support Vessel for ONGC was to have been delivered in June, 1985 at a cost of Rs. 40.53 crores. It will be delivered in May, 1988 and the cost will be Rs. 53.6 crores. The delay in construction has been chiefly due to late receipt of imported equipment and design changes which led to considerable re-work.

(c) A Task Force was set up by MDL to suggest methods of improving the productivity and profitability of the Company. The recommendations have since been accepted and are in the process of being implemented. Work relating to projects is now being progressively computerised.

(d) The Chairman-cum-Managing Director is in the process of being appointed. It is expected that the process will be completed in about a month.

Marine Aviation Protocol Signed with USSR

6000. SHRIMATI USHA CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is likely to receive a long range marine reconnaissance aircraft;

(b) whether protocol of marine aviation has been signed with USSR in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) to (c) Long range maritime patrol aircraft are being acquired for the Navy, in a phased manner, under an agreement signed with the Government of U.S.S.R. Further details in this regard cannot be disclosed in the interest of national security.

De-Addcition Centres by Voluntary Organisations

6001. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some voluntary organisations have set up counselling and de-addiction centres in the country to contain drug abuse under grant-in-aid scheme of Union Government;

(b) if so, the names of the organisations and places where these centres have been set up; and

(c) the amount of money paid to each of these organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of the voluntary organisations assisted during 1987-88 under the Central Sector Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Education Work for Prohibition, Counselling and Rehabilitative Work for Alcoholics, Drug Addicts and Other Victims of Social Crime' for setting up counselling and de-addiction centres are given below in the statement.

Statement

Regarding Readdiction Centres by Voluntary Organisations

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	No. of Counselling Centre being run/sanctioned and the amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned during 1987-88		No. of de-addiction Centre set up/sanctioned and the amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned during 1987-88	
		No. & Place	Amount Sanctioned	No. & Place	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Association for social Health in India, 4—Deen Dayal Upadhayay Marg, New Delhi	6 (Delhi)	4.26	—	—
2.	Indian Council of Education, A-2/59, Safdarjang Enclave New Delhi	4 (Delhi)	3.77	1 (Delhi)	5.37
3.	Home Economics Society, J-Block, Ring Road, South Extn. New Delhi	1 (Delhi)	0.26	—	—
4.	Delhi Women's league, 4-Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi	1 (Delhi)	1.07	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Opium Deaddiction Treatment, Training & Research Trust, P.O. Manakalao, Distt. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	4 (Rajasthan) (Jaisalmer, Barmer Jalore & Jodhpur)	2.91	1 (Rajasthan) (Manakalao) Distt. Jodhpur)	1.84
6.	Kashi Club, Ganges Bhavan, D-I4/3, Dasaswmedh Road Varanasi (U.P.)	2 (Varanasi) (U.P.)	2.13	1 (Varanasi) (U.P.)	4.00
7.	Shri Ram Babu Charitable Society, 4/6 Farana Bagh, Civil Lines, Agra (U.P.)	1 (Agra) (U.P.)	0.85	1 (Agra) (U.P.)	1.93
8.	Centre for Mental Hygiene, Sangaiprou Airport Road, Imphal Manipur	1 (Manipur) (Imphal)	0.23	—	—
9.	City Health and Welfare Association, 14 Parasibagan lane Calcutta	1. (West Bengal) (Calcutta)	0.22	—	—
10.	Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalaya Devi Memorial Trust, B-9/22, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi	—	—	1 (Delhi)	0.93
11.	Manipur Rural Institute Society Tera Bazar, Imphal Manipur	1 (Imphal)	0.17	—	—
12.	Nashabandi Mandal Gujarat, Multi-Storyed Building Bhadra, Ahmedabad Gujarat	1 (Gujarat)	0.06	—	—
13.	Vivekanand Education Society, 13/3 Kalicharan Dutta Road Calcutta, West Bengal	1 (Calcutta)	0.27	—	—
14.	Institute for Psychological and Educational Research, 27, Circus Avenue, Calcutta, West Bengal	1 (Calcutta,)	0.15	—	—
15.	CAIM Foundation 318, 15th Cross, Sadashivnagar, Bangalore Karnataka	1 (Bangalore)	0.36	1 (Bangalore)	0.46

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Women's Coordinating Council, 5/1 Red Cross Place, Calcutta West Bengal	1 (Calcutta)	0.17	—	—
17.	Navjivini Guidance Centre, Model Town Patiala, Punjab	1 (Patiala) (Punjab)	0.70	—	—
18.	Centre for Psychological Testing and Research, 39 Sadanand Road Calcutta, West Bengal	—	—	1 (Calcutta)	0.22
	Total :	28	17.58	7	14.75

Economic Upliftment of SC/ST in Orissa

6002. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa who crossed the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether Government have undertaken some programme for the economic upliftment of SCs and STs in Orissa;

(c) if so, the number of SCs and STs in Orissa expected to cross poverty line by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the target set in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE(DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (d) Government have been assisting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families below poverty line in Orissa. The economic support programmes have been taken up for both the groups under IRDP as well as outside IRDP even using the agencies of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporations and the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. The schemes taken up cover agriculture, horticulture, sericulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, cottage and small industries and small and petty businesses.

During Sixth Plan, 4,46,304 Scheduled Caste and 4,90,963 Scheduled Tribe families were assisted in Orissa with a view to enable them to cross the poverty line.

The targets adopted and the achievements so far during the Seventh Plan are as follows :—

Period	No. of SC families		No. of ST families	
	Target	Achieve-ments	Target	Achieve-ments
1985-86	62,000	78,658	1,00,000	1,13,299
1986-87	63,000	1,03,511	1,00,000	1,43,000
1987-88	65,000	96,280 (upto Feb. 88)	1,00,000	1,27,816 (upto Feb. 88)
1988-89	85,000 (tentative)	—	1,00,000 (tentative)	—

Targets for 1989-90 are not yet finalised.

Allocation to Maharashtra for Irrigation, Agriculture Etc.

6003. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan to 1988-89 for Maharashtra has been finalised;

(b) if so, the total outlay sanctioned with allocations for agriculture, irrigation and power generation in the State; and

(c) if not, the likely time of its finalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of total allocation of Rs. 2430 crores for Maharashtra's annual Plan 1988-89, outlays agreed for Agriculture, Irrigation (including Command Area Development) and Power are Rs. 144.74 crores, Rs. 528.20 crores and Rs. 545.36 crores respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

Blast in Heavy Water Plant at Baroda

6004. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a section of the Heavy Water Plant at Baroda, a unit of the Atomic Energy, was destroyed in a major fire, which broke out after a massive blast on March 18, 1988;

(b) whether any investigation has been ordered into this blast; if so, its outcome and preventive measures taken;

(c) the anticipated loss of plant and machinery apart from the production of heavy water; and

(d) the alternative arrangements made for the production of heavy water to make good the loss likely to accrue as a result of this plant being shut down for some time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) There was a fire on 18-3-1988 in the Heavy Water Plant at Baroda around synthesis gas purifiers in the High Pressure Section of the Plant. This fire caused damage to some equipment in the purifier area.

(b) A Committee to investigate the cause of the accident in Heavy Water Plant at Baroda and suggest suitable remedial measures has been constituted. Report of the Committee is awaited.

(c) There was no loss of any major equipment or machinery. However, the extent of repairs and the need for replacement of some pipes and fittings will be known after metallographic tests of the materials exposed to heat are carried out. These tests are now being conducted.

(d) The heavy water requirements of the reactors will be met from the production in other Heavy Water Plants in the country.

Amount to Punjab for Poverty Alleviation Programmes

6005. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab for poverty alleviation programmes during the three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of people living below the poverty line in Punjab provided aid under the poverty alleviation programmes during the said period; and

(c) the number of people brought above the poverty line in Punjab during this period, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) There are three major Poverty Alleviation Programmes, viz. Intergrated Rural Development programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The amounts allocated for these programmes in Punjab during the last three years were as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amounts allocated
1985-86	2075.56
1986-87	2032.31
1987-88 (Upto Dec. 1987)	2058.95

(b) 2.15 lakh households were assisted under IRDP and 62.64 lakh and 54.19 lakh mandays of employment generated under NREP and RLEGP respectively during the last three years (upto December, 1987).

(c) The number of persons brought above the poverty line would be known when the results of the next quinquennial survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) are received.

Receipt of Pension from more than One Source

6006. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allow pensioners to draw pensions from more than one source without any limit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME A FFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) In cases where more than one pension is allowed, each pension, including its maximum limit, is regulated by the specific rules under which it was sanctioned.

Shortcoming in Integrated Rural Development Programme

6007. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the Five-Year Plans and rural development programme notwithstanding, the number of people in Uttar Pradesh are living below the poverty line has gone up in the past decade, according to the figures compiled by the National Sample Survey Organisation;

(b) whether the three studies made at an all-India level viz., the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, of NABARD and the Reserve Bank of India have exposed shortcoming of the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(c) if so, the positive measure which Government propose to take during the remaining period of the current plan to check the increasing trend in the number of persons below the poverty line year after year in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI B.S. ENGTI) : (a) During the last decade, two Quinquennial Surveys of the people living below the poverty line have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), The results of these surveys in respect of Uttar Pradesh are as follows :—

Year	Number (lakhs)	Percentage
NSS 32nd Round 1977-78	506.0	49.7
NSS 38th Round 1983-84	530.6	45.3

Thus, though in absolute terms the number of people living below the poverty line has gone up, in percentage terms, it has come down from 49.7 per cent to 45.3 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir. The three evaluation studies have brought out some short-comings of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

(c) Besides restructuring the programmes during the current plan period, the measures that Government propose to take during the remaining period of the plan include;

(i) The allocations to the States are being made 75% on the incidence of poverty and 25% on per block basis during the current year. This is as against two-thirds allocations on the incidence of poverty and one-third on per block basis during 1986-87 and on fifty-fifty basis during the first two years of the Plan.

(ii) Emphasis is being laid on diversifying activities so as to include new and innovative programmes such as fruit and food processing, electronic components, supply of items in demand from public sector, etc.

(iii) In order to secure active involvement of beneficiaries, the State Governments have been advised to ensure constitution of Beneficiary Advisory Committees at the block level and sub-committees at the Panchayat level.

(iv) Internal Audit Cells are being set up at State headquarters to ensure batter financial discipline.

(v) Special budgetary provision for creating monitoring cells at the State headquarters has been introduced for improved monitoring to the programme at all levels.

(vi) District Supply and Marketing Societies are being set up in order to facilitate availability of raw materials and for providing marketing support.

Representation for Removal of Restrictions for Post Matric Schoiarship

6008. SHRI BANWAIR LAL BARIWA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation from Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vichar Manch, Delhi has been received by Government for removal of unconstitutional and discriminatory restriction for drawal of post-metric scholarship from more than two male wards and revision of income ceiling of a scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes parent;

(b) whether a high power committee of inter-ministry officers has been constituted to look into this matter; if so, when the committee was constituted and the recommendations of the committee; if any;

(c) the action taken by Government on the recommendations of the committee, if any; and

(d) if not, the reasons for abnormal delay in deciding this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : (a) A representation regarding revision of income ceiling for eligibility of Post Metric Scholarships for SCs/STs only has been received from Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vichar Manch, Delhi.

(b) to (d) A High Level Official Committee on Post Metric Scholarships for ST/SC was set up on 2-4-86. The Committee has since submitted its report. The recommendations involving substantial financial implications are under examination. However, some of the recommendations have been commended for implementation to the State Governments as per the statement given below.

Statement

1. The Committee recommends that the procedure of disbursement of scholarship to SC/ST students should be decentralised at the institution level and system of placing sufficient funds at the disposal of the principals/Head Masters of educational Institutions on the basis of expenditure of previous year should be adopted.

2. In order to ensure that scholarships are disbursed on time to the students a time schedule for each activity involved should be fixed and strictly adhered to at all levels.

3. The Committee recommends that in renewal cases automatic renewals should be effective subject to granting of certificate by the Head of the Institution regarding completion of the previous years course. Payment through Banks in the renewal cases may be operationalised.

4. An official in every institution may be entrusted with the task of guiding and timely payment of scholarship. Provision for payment of honorarium to him should be worked out and be included in the backward classes sector of State Plans.

5. The committee is of the opinion that the action as suggested in the programme of Actinn of New Education Policy, will go a long way in ensuring timely payment of scholarship to students.

Certificates to Scheduled Caste Applicants

6009. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :
SHRI GANGA RAM :
SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for Scheduled Caste certificates received by D.C. Office, Patiala House Courts, New Delhi in the month of October, 1987;

(b) the details of the applications disposed of favourably and caste certificates issued;

(c) the details of the applicants in whose case caste certificates have not so far issued;

(d) whether some applicants have represented their cases to Deputy Commissioner, Tis Hazari, Delhi in January, 1988 complaining against the procedure of enquiry for issue of caste certificates being adopted in D.C. Office, Patiala House;

(e) if so, the details of the representations and the actions taken thereon;

(f) whether caste certificates have been issued to those applicants; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) when the caste certificates will be issued to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) 405.

(b) 289.

(c) According to information furnished of Delhi Administration, one case of Shri Kuda Ram; R/o Tehkhand, Badarpur is still pending, as the enquiry report from the concerned Block Development Officer is awaited.

(d) Yes, Sir. One representation has been received.

(e) to (g) Davinder Kumar Bhardwaj, S/o Umrao Singh applied to SDM, New Delhi for the issue of Schedule Caste certificate. Enquiries were made at the address of the applicants i.e. A-254, Pandara Road, New Delhi but none in the neighbourhood could confirm the caste status of the applicant. In view of this, Scheduled Caste certificate could not be issued in favour of Shri Davinder Kumar Bhardwaj. Later the applicant gave a fresh representation asking for enquiry to be made at his native address, which falls under the jurisdiction of SDM, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi. Further enquiries are in progress in regard to the fresh representation.

Talks with Tripura National Volunteers

6010. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have a dialogue with the underground Tripura National Volunteers (TNV); and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Government's policy in regard to holding talks with any extremist group in the North East is that it should fulfil the two pre-conditions, namely, (i) It should accept the Constitution of India and (ii) It should stop its violent activities.

Foreign Contribution Received by Organisations from Abroad

6011. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the organisations, namely

Kishore Bharati, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh, Grameen Yuva Abhikaam, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh, Dalit Vikas Bindu, Post Grahi, Monghyr, Bihar, have received funds from abroad under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the year 1982 to 1984;

(b) if so, the amounts received year-wise; and

(c) the name of the organisations and countries who have contributed the funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The organisations mentioned in part (a) of the Question have not reported receipt of foreign contribution from abroad under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 during the years 1982 to 1984.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Decline in Mazagon Docks Production

6012. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been decline in production in Mazagon Docks recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to check the decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The production figures, activitywise for the last three years and the provisional figure for the year 1987-88 are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	87-88 (Provisional)	*86-87*	*85-86*	*84-85*
Ship construction	125.62	128.81	176.53	207.63
Offshore Activities	96.35	152.53	158.10	146.28
Shiprepair & General Engineering	—	3.94	7.10	11.42
Sale of stores/scrap	—	—	3.12	2.74
	221.97	285.08	344.85	368.07

(b) There has been an apparent decline in the production figures due to a significant change in the accounting policy of Mazagon Dock Limited. Upto 31-3-1986, the cost of equipment procured against specific construction contracts was being charged to the respective works and treated as part of work-in-progress, immediately on receipt of such equipment. In order to reflect performance on are alistic basis, w.e.f. 1-4-1986, equipment received is being initially taken to stock and transferred to WIP only when it is issued for incorporation in the ship or structure concerned. As a result of this change in the accounting policy, production figures, particularly of the Shipbuilding Division, for 1986-87 and 1987-88 are significantly lower. This trend is expected to be reversed in 1988-89.

The production figures for the Offshore Division for the year 1987-88 have shown a steep decline mainly due to the lack of orders for offshore structures from the ONGC. The decline in the figures for ship repair and engineering is mainly due

to the diversification of Mazagon Dock Limited activities as a result of which ship repair has assumed a lower priority.

(c) The order book position of the Shipbuilding Division of Mazagon Dock Limited is satisfactory but that of the Offshore Division remains poor. Mazagon Dock are making concerted efforts to improve the order book position of the Offshore Division.

Steps to Improve Efficiency of Court Material

6013. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of verdicts of Court Martial that have been struck down by High Courts and Supreme Court yearwise during the last three years; and

(b) action proposed to improve the efficiency of Courts Martial to ensure that they stand the test of review of Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) The break-up of Court Martial Verdicts struck down by High Courts/Supreme Court during the past three years is as under :

Year	No. of cases struck down by	
	High Courts	Supreme Court
1985	4	—
1986	3	1
1987	6	2

(b) The number of cases in which Court Martial Verdicts have been struck down is negligible. Moreover, such verdicts have been quashed mainly on technical grounds. In fact, appeals/review petition in 10 cases out of the 16 mentioned above have already been admitted. The Court Martial procedures are sufficiently efficacious and, as such, no necessity is felt for any change in the Court Martial provisions for the present.

Setting up a Court Martial Appellate Court

6014. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has advised the Government to set up a Court Martial Appellate Court; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) in 1982, while delivering judgement on the writ petitions filed by three Army Officers (reported in AIR 1982 SC 1413), the Supreme Court had made a recommendatory suggestion for providing a court martial appellate court for judicial review of court martial verdicts. The recommendation was initially examined by the Chiefs the Staff Committee and it was felt that there was no need for setting up an appellate court. The matter has since been reviewed by the Chiefs of the Staff Committee and the recommendation is now under examination of the Government.

Woman Judge in Supreme Court

6015. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any woman judge in the Supreme Court; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court is made in terms of Article 124 of the Constitution of India; the provisions of this article do not provide for any distinction on the basis of sex.

Dental of Job to Engineers and Architects from India in USA

6016. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that Engineers and architects from Asian countries including India are being denied jobs in New York due to a court ruling;

(b) if so, the number of Indian engineers affected by the Court ruling;

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) the total number of Indians who have desired to come back to India and the facilities provided by the Government to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The State Supreme Court of New York, in a recent ruling, upheld the decision of the city of New York to employ candidates only from institutions having accreditation with the Accréditation Board of Engineering Technology and the National Accreditation Board of Architects. This decision is applied universally and is not directed against any particular nationally.

(b) to (d) The Indian Consulate in New York has not been approached, to date, by anyone, either indivdually or collectively, concerning this matter.

Seizure of Ammunitions by Indian Navy

6017. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of ammunition bearing foreign markings was seized from a fibre-glass boat by the Indian Navy near Mandapam in the Palk Bay on the night of 12/13th March, 1988;

(b) if so, whether these arms in the boat were transferred to the smaller speed boats;

(c) whether any investigation had been made into the matter; and

(d) steps taken to strengthen the patrolling in the Palk Bay and to prevent smuggling of arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no evidence so far to establish that the arms in that boat were transferred to smaller boats.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Indian Navy and Coast Guard are maintaining an effective round the clock patrol in the area.

Booklet Entitled "How and why Sikh Problem Emerged a Burning Issuo of India and who is Responsible for it"

6018. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to determine the circulation of the booklet "how and why sikh problem emerged a burning issue of India and who is responsible for it";

(b) whether any order banning the said booklet has been issued; and

(c) if so, the reasons for banning the said booklet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) According to the information received from the Government of Punjab, it has been possible to determine the extent of circulation of the said booklet and it appears that it has been mailed by the author directly to the Members of Parliament, leaders of political parties etc. The State Government have forfeited the copies of the booklet under Section 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for the reason that it contained objectionable material which attracted the provisions of Section 124—A and 153A-IPC.

Implementation of Approved Central Projects in Orissa

6019. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the approved Central Projects above Rs. 20 crores in different fields under implementation in Orissa for last three years;

(b) the present position as regard to be implementation of each project; and

(c) when these projects are likely to completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) to (c) The details of Central projects, each costing over Rs. 20 crores, covered by the Quarterly Monitoring System of the Ministry, under implementation in Orissa for the last 3 years (i.e. projects approved on or before 1-4-85), are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Anticipated date of commissioning	Progress as reported for the quarter ending 31-12-87
1	2	3	4
	Coal		
1.	Belpahar CC (SECL)	9/90	90% equipment procured and commissioned
2.	Bharatpur CC (SECL)	3/91	80% equipment procured and commissioned.
3.	Lajkura CC (SECL)	3/89	Bulk of plant and machinery procured and commissioned.
	Fertilizer		
4.	Paradeep Fertiliser Project (PPL)	4/89	Phase I : DAP production commissioned. Phase II : Progress of Phosphoric Acid, Sulphuric Acid & Captive Power Plants 96%, 81% and 84% respectively.
	Mines		
5.	Gandhamardan Bauxite Mine (BALCO)	2/89	Environment Management Plan drawn up.
6.	Orissa Aluminium Complex (NALCO)	9/88	Aluminium Plant commissioned 120 pots of smelter charged.
	Steel		
7.	CPP Rourkela Steel Plant (SAIL)	3/88	Nearing completion.
8.	Rourkela Silicon Steel Plant (SAIL)	3/88	Project mechanically completed.
	Railways		
9.	Koraput-Rayagada (New Lines)	3/91	Koraput-Machliguda line commissioned in 12/85 Work on balance 144 kms. under progress.

1	2	3	4
10.	Talcher-Sambalpur (New Lines)		Not targetted due to fund Constraint.
11.	New Carriage Workshop Mancheswar	6/88	Overall progress 80.5%.
Surface Transport			
12.	Paradip Fertiliser Berth	3/88	Overall progress 97.5%.

(List excludes multi-State projects)

[*Translation*]

Mercenary Training Schools in USA

6020. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Jansatta" dated 29th February, 1988 under the caption "Guerilla Training dene wale school Kanoonan roke Nahin Ja Sakate";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the matter was taken up with the US Government and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATAWR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(a) and (c) Government concern over the existence of such schools has been conveyed to the US Administration. The U.S. Government have taken such steps to counter and regulate the imparting of such training to foreigners.

[*English*]

Badshah Khan Memorial

6021. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct any memorial for late Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in view of the affection of Indian people for him; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b) The Nation holds Late Badshah Khan and the contributions made by him in the highest esteem. Among the measures to keep the memory of late Badshah Khan alive, the country's highest award of 'Bharat Ratna' was recently conferred upon him posthumously.

Reported Statement of the Former President Regarding Alleged Offer of Funds

6022. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making an enquiry into the reported statement of the former President against the alleged offer of Rs. 30 to 40 crores to him to contest for a second term as President in 1987; and

(b) if so, the time by which the enquiry is to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) So far the Government have not ordered any enquiry in the matter.

(b) Does.not arise.

Crime in Delhi

6023. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of murders which took place in Delhi during 1987 showing separately the number of women killed;

(b) the number of cases in which culprits have not yet been apprehended; and

(c) the measures taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : (a) Out of the 311 murders committed in Delhi during 1987, the number of women killed was 106.

(b) 97.

(c) Murders are generally committed for personal/emotional reasons and, as such, cannot be anticipated. However, in order to check crime steps like intensifying food and mobile patrolling, keeping watch over known criminals/bad characters and verification of character and antecedents of servants have been undertaken. About 12,000 more posts and purchase of about 666 more vehicles for the Delhi Police have been sanctioned. Setting up of 25 more Police Station, 12 Police Sub-divisions and 3 Police Districts have been approved. 100 pickets at strategic points manned by personnel equipped with weapons and Wireless sets have been set up.

Suicide Amongst Women

6025. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO :
SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether international women's day was observed in the capital recently against backdrop of increasing crime against women as reported in Indian Express dated 4 March, 1988; and

(b) whether suicides amongst women are on the increases and if so, the statewise, yearly figures for the last three years under different categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) At the instance of Department of Women and Child Development various Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of women participated in a week long celebrations from Ist March to 8th March, 1988, which is observed as International Women's Day every year.

(b) Statewise and Union Territorywise statement showing the number of cases reported as female suicide during the year 1985 to 1987 is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1985	1986	1987	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
States :					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1674	1878	868*	*Upto July, 1987
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	4	5	
3.	Assam	621	509	501*	*Upto Nov. 1987
4.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	964	895	610	
6.	Haryana	398	217	30*	*Upto Feb. 1987
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30	26	49	
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	23	13	
9.	Karnataka	1985	2259	2503	
10.	Kerala	1761	1741	1996	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1514	1552	NA	
12.	Maharashtra	1282	1302	1462	
13.	Manipur	4	9	6	
14.	Meghalaya	7	6	1	
15.	Mizoram	NIL	4	2	
16.	Nagaland	2	NIL	1	
17.	Orissa	1084	883	853	
18.	Punjab	112	25	15	
19.	Rajasthan	442	387	518	
20.	Sikkim	12	16	15	
21.	Tamil Nadu	3206	3141	3425	
22.	Tripura	206	234	260	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	967	267	182	
24.	West Bengal	4339	4368	4282	
	TOTAL (STATES)	20,640	19,766		
	Union Territories :				
25.	A. & N. Islands	18	18	28	
26.	Chandigarh	4	5	NIL	
27.	D. & N. Haveli	5	24	11	
28.	Delhi	365	341	245	
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	44	17	41**	
30.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL@	@Upto August, 1987
31.	Pondicherry	111	95	161	
	TOTAL (U. Ts.)	443	231		
	GRAND TOTAL	21,187	20,266		

NOTE : 1. Figures for 1985 are based on annual figures for the report of Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India.

2. Figures from 1985 to 1987 are provisional.

3. Figures for 1986 and 1987 are based on monthly crime statistics.

4. **Goa attained the status of statehood in May, 87. Separate figures for 1987 from the U. T. of Daman & Diu are not available.

5. N.A. stands for NOT AVAILABLE.

Stagnation in Assistants Grade

6026. SHRI NATAVARSINH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct recruited Assistants of 1971 and 1972 batch of UPSC have not yet got a single regular promotion;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve their promotional prospects;

(c) whether cadre review in case of junior Engineers in CPWD was recently undertaken to remove the stagnation;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to undertake a similar cadre review in case of Assistants;

(e) whether Government are considering to relax the ban orders in case of the proposals received from such Ministries to remove the stagnation in the Assistants Grade; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Select lists issued so far for making regular promotions to Section Officers' Grade cover the direct recruit Assistants upto the batch of 1976.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) Orders have already been issued vide O.M. No. 2/1/87-PP dated 23rd November 1987 regarding cadre review of Groups 'B', 'C', & 'D' cadres, to be undertaken by respective Ministries/Departments.

Delay in Issue of Final Orders in Disciplinary Cases

6027. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inordinate delay takes place in the issue of final orders on vigilance/ disciplinary cases and those of appeals/ revision/review petitions after the competent authorities have taken decision on the files; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof, with details of steps taken to check such delays and details of cases where such delays exceeding one week has taken place during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme

6028. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a joint working group on Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme has decided to initiate collaborative research in developing and improving vaccines for seven types of diseases relevant to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The priority diseases identified in the first meeting of the Joint Working group of the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme for collaborative Research and Development are :—

Viral Hepatitis, Rota viral Diarrhoea, Cholera, Shigellosis, E. coli Diarrhoea, Typhoid, Pertussis, Pneumococcal disease, H. Influenza, Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Canine Rabies and Poliomyelities.

Under this programme Scientists and Institutions have been invited to submit joint collaborative research proposals in the priority areas. Proposals submitted will be subjected to scientific scrutiny by expert peers and also administrative clearances/

approvals within the Government of India before these are taken up for implementation.

12.00 Hrs.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir, what is happening in West Bengal ? Our MLAs are harassed and beaten up by the CPM Government for raising the farmers cause. They have been suspended from the Assembly for days together...(*Interruptions*) Two MLAs have been suspended for the rest of the Session. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Our MLAs have been harassed and beaten up there. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : They have an Assembly there.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, what about the harassment in Punjab ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Minister has already agreed to have a discussion on Punjab today.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to have it tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister has already agreed to have a discussion on Punjab today. What has happened to it ? They don't keep up their promises given to us. We were told that at 4 O' Clock, there would be a discussion on Punjab...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Today at 4 O' Clock, this discussion was to be held.

MR. SPEAKER : What I said was that we shall discuss it in the BAC meeting. It might have been between you like that. But I think it is going to be tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When I raised the question of revelation by the Indian High Commissioner that lakhs of rupees were paid to the LTTE Chief Mr. Prabhakaran, you said that they will look into the matter. But no statement has come. Throughout the world we are being maligned for this type of thing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has just come today. I sent this thing to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are they making any statement ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, you please direct them to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : He is saying something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : I am making a statement this afternoon at 4 O' Clock.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, you will recall that in this very House you had permitted a reference to rape on women in Bihar. It was a right decision.

MR. SPEAKER : When did I allow it ? I did not allow.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Similarly, indiscriminate firing has been resorted to, killing farmers in West Bengal. Our MLAs have been subjected to assault inside the premises of the Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here.....

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : When they raised it on the floor of the West Bengal Assembly, they were expelled from the House. They were beaten up. Yesterday only, when elected representatives of the people wanted to take up this matter...

MR. SPEAKER : Tewary-ji.....

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : On numerous occasions, such matters have been allowed in this hon. House.

MR. SPEAKER : My sphere is limited. I cannot interfere in a State matter. That has been the case. I cannot allow.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : In the past, you have allowed many references to such matters are discussed in the West Bengal Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with the West Bengal Assembly. I am concerned with Parliament. My approach is consistent.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, you ignore him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed Shri Inderjit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat) : Through you, Sir, may I request Shri Natwar Singh to make a statement in this House on what has transpired in the talks between the Government and the U. S. Secretary of State, who probably has left for Islamabad already, I do not know. Last time, when the other U. S. Secretary of State came, he flew from here to Islamabad and announced something there which put us in great difficulty. Mr. Carlucci has come here. Some talks have been going on for two days.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. I will send it to them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now, he is departing for Islamabad. We would be very happy to hear from the Minister of External Affairs what is transpiring about Defence and other matters.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Buta Singh.

12.02 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Detailed Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : On behalf of S. Buta Singh. Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1988-89 (Volumes I and II).

[*Placed in Library See* No. L.T. 5859/88]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Electronics for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : Sir. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Electronics for 1988-89.

[*Placed in Library See* No. L.T. 5860/88]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. for 1986-87 and statement showing reasons for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

1. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

   (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

   (ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay

in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. L.T. 5861/88]

12.03 hrs.

[*English*]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Nineteenth Report, Hundred and Eighth Report and Hundred and Ninth Report

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

(1) Hundred and Nineteenth Report on Blocking of funds—Idle equipment.

(2) Hundred and Eighth Report on the action taken on 52nd Report (Eighth Lok Sabha on (i) Purchase of Residential Building at San Francisco and (ii) Avoidable Expenditure—Purchase and Repair of building in Dublin.

(3) Hundred and Ninth Report on action taken on 49th Report Eighth Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties—Irregular grant of exemption on production in small scale units for and on behalf of large scale units.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRICE POLICY FOR RAW JUTE FOR 1988-89 SEASON

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : The Government have fixed the minimum support price for W-5 grade of jute in Assam for the 1988-80 season at Rs. 250 per quintal. The corresponding prices for other varieties/ grades will be fixed by the Jute Commissioner in the light of normal market price differentials. The minimum support price for the basic variety has thus been increased by Rs. 10/-, i.e. from Rs. 240 per quintal in the 1987-88 season to Rs. 250 for the ensuring season.

The Jute Corporation of India will undertake price support operations as and when required. The Corporation would take its decisions in respect of jute transactions on a commercial basis and make its purchases from the cultivators at the prices that may be warranted by the prevailing market conditions, but in no case below the minimum support price.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Not like this.

12.05 hrs.

[*English*]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Central Advisory Committee for National Cadet Corps

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may Direct one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

**Not recorded.

"That in pursuance of section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to fix remuneration price for mustard.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

Last year the price of mustard was Rs. 1100/- per quintal which has come down to Rs. 600 to 650/- per quintal. The farmer puts his heart and soul to grow good crop and for this, he used good quality seeds, costly fertilizers and other inputs but he does not get reward for his hard labour. What to say of remunerative price, he does not get even cost of production. Similarly, the prices of 'Tarameera' and 'Toriya' are falling. The crops of mustard, Tarameera and Toriya have come in the market and if no attention is paid towards this aspect by the Government, it will affect the farmers adversely.

Hence, I humbly request to the hon. Minister of Agriculture to fix the prices of mustard atleast Rs. 1000/- per quintal so that the farmers could get remunerative price of their crops and reward to their hard work.

12.07 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

(ii) Need to reduce the prices of drugs in view of the reduction in Customs duty.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH (Azamgarh) : The Ministry of Finance have reduced the custom duty on 235 intermediates used for the production of bulk drugs. No steps have, however, been taken to pass on the benefit of duty reduction to the consumer and the benefit has been appropriated by the producers. Custom duty on certain intermediates required for the production of decontrolled drugs has also been reduced. Since there is no price control on such drugs, benefit of duty reduction is never passed on to the consumers.

I, theaefore, urge upon the Government that maceinery be evolved to ensure that the benefit is passed on to the consumer.

[*Translation*]

(iii) Need to waive recovery of land revenue from the farmers of Lucknow and Unnao districts of Uttar Pradesh affected by hailstorms.

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD (Mohanlalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Lok Sabha constituency covering Locknow and Unnao districts of Uttar Pradesh had to face unprecedented hailstorms five times since 14 February, 1988. All the crops of wheat, mustard, Arhar and Gram were destroyed in the Development Block Mall of Tahsil Malihabad of districkt Lucknow and the Mango crop of Tehsil Malihabad Mango Belt has been badly affected by it.

The entire crop of wheat and other crops were badly affected by heavy hailstorms in Development Block Kakori and Sarojini Nagar of Lucknow Tehsil. The crops of wheat, gram, mustard, Arhar, sugarcane and opium have been totally ruined in Mahanlal Ganj Tehsil.

The crops of wheat, mustard and other crops of all villages of ores development block of Hasanganj and all the villages of Tehsil Hasanganj of district Unnao have been badly damaged. The Rabi crops of block development Asoha of Purva and Hiloli have been worst hit.

The whole area was already drought affected and the whole Khariff crop had been ruined. Now a dreadful situation of

starvation has appeared before farmers due to the distruction of Rabi crop. The land revenue, the irrigation tax, the co-operative loan and the loans of other bank are being collected as usual and at some places even the operative have been resorted to.

I request the Central Government to give directions to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to waive the recovery of land revenue and irrigation taxes and to postpone the loans of co-operative Bank in respect of farmers affected by hailstorms.

A special arrangement for the supply of drinking water for these areas should be made by Government of India.

[*English*]

(iv) Need to provide Assistance to the Farmers affected by drought in Maharashtra

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Government should take urgent steps to give relief to the farmers of drought prone areas of Maharashtra. Government of India had announced in 1972 facilities to drought affected eligible farmers. An eligible farmer cannot be compared to a defaulter farmer. Maharashtra has been facing drought continuously for the last so many years. During the last 15 years, some parts have been affecoted by drought for nine years, some areas for ten years. It is therefore, necessary that the Government do something for drought prone areas of Maharashtra.

(v) Need to open Navodaya Vidyalaya in Bhargain or Aliganj in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : The new education policy of the Government envisages opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in every district of the country with the objective of providing an opportunity to the children coming from the poor and weaker sections of society to develop their talents.

Bhargain, a most backward area in Tehsil Patiali District Etah with 25000 population mostly consisting of minority and scheduled caste community, is having no Government school worth the name within 5 kms. Only a temporary school upto 7th standard exists there. Similarly, Aliganj, another backward area which is a town area and a Tehsil and block headquarters is having no Government school. Only some private schools/college exist. These areas are completely neglected in educational facilities.

Needless to emphasis that because of utter lack of proper educational facilities in these backward areas, the younger generation is developing criminal tendencies and there is greater need to check the budding citizens of tomorrow from this path to make them good and useful citizens by imparting good education at the early age.

For opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya 30 acres of Gram Samaj land and a building temporarily for two years till the vidyalaya building comes up can be made available. Such facilities can also be provided on New Aliganj-Mainpuri road before village Daudganj and between Aliganj-Kuravali road in Sadhera village.

I would request the Government to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya at either of the places mentioned above to bring the children in the mainstream of national progress.

(vi) Need to enlarge the Activities of Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) The Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. is a Government of India enterprise established in 1969 and having jurisdiction over the southern states viz., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The main object of the Bank is rehabilitation of repatriates returning from Sri Lanka, Burma, Vietnam, etc. To achieve the above object, the Bank has evolved various schemes like grant of direct and indirect loans to repatriates and Employment Schemes. As the function of the Bank is to assist the repatriates there should not be any restrictions for the grant

of loans to repatriates only by one loan assistance. It is necessary to relax the rules and to allow the Bank to assist continuously the repatriates as and when needed.

To diversify its activities, the Bank should start undertaking banking activities like introduction of Savings Bank Account, Current Account, Term Deposit Account and issue of various kinds of advances like Jewel Loans, Vehicle Loans, Consumer Loans etc.

The Bank should undertake more innovative schemes to serve the cause of the repatriates and the public.

[*Translation*]

(vii) Need to improve Telecommunication Services particularly in Kairana Region of Muzaffarnagar District in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN (Kairana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of Government towards the Telecommunication Services of our country. No doubt, we feel happy that we can contact people on telephone anywhere in our country as well as foreign countries while sitting at home. The Department of Telecommunications is doing its best to provide maximum facilities to the people but I would also like to say that there are many such districts and cities in Uttar Pradesh where Direct Dial Service has not been made available so far and where Telephone Exchange is in existence we do not get telephone line either due to some technical defect or owing to the absence of telephone operators.

There are many such small exchanges in Uttar Pradesh where only one or two operators work. Among them one is lineman and the other attends to calls and they work there only from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. The telephone service comes to standstill completely after 4 P.M. at such places.

All these problems exist in Kairana region of district Muzaffar Nagar also where Telephone Service practically comes to standstill after 4 P.M. in all Blocks. The Government appoints not more than two operators at places where number of telephones is below hundred. I feel that these are the reasons for not increasing the number of telephone connections in such cities. The people thinks that the telephones services are avilable only from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. and after that there is no telephone services.

I, therefore, request the Government to appoint atleast. Three operators for all small exchanges or the timing of the existing operators should be arranged in such a way that telephone is available all the 24 hours. With this facility, number of telephone connections would increase and it will not only benefit the Government but also provide relief to the people.

(viii) Need to simplify procedure for procuring duplicate National Savings Certificates.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, despite innumerable incentives offered by the Government to attract money towards small savings, the people are not inclined to deposit their money in Fixed Deposit schemes particularly, in National Savings Certificate because the procedure for procuring duplicate National Savings Certificate is very cumbersome and expensive if the certificate is lost or destroyed. In order to get a duplicate National Savings Certificate one is required to make a request on stamped paper worth Rs. 48.50 per thousands duly supported by an affidavit and two witnesses. This lengthy and comlicated procedure is posing great hurdle in the sale of National Saving Certificates.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to scrap the condition of stamped paper worth Rs. 48.50 per thousand so that people could invest their maximum money in National Savings Certificate without any hesitation.

12.19 hrs.
[*English*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89—*Contd.*

Ministry of Energy—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up further discussion and

voting on the demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Energy. Shri K.D. Sultanpuri...not present. Shri Basudeb Acharya...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir power is an important infra-structure and this important infrastructure is being neglected by the Government. The development of the nation depends on this sector. The percentage of allocation for this sector has not increased since First Five Years Plan. In the First Five Year Plan, the allocation for power sector was 19 per cent. In the Seventh Five Year Plan also, the same percentage in there for that sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : What about the amount ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : About the amount, the value of the rupee should also be taken into consideration. What I mean to say is that the percentage since the First Five Year Plan has not been increased. There was a slight increase In the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was 19.8 per cent. But in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the total percentage of allocation for the power sector is only 19 per cent.

Today, Mr. Vasant Sathe is not present in the House. He always used to compare our position with Socialist countries. He always tries to compare with China and Soviet Union. In 1949, the per capita availability and also consumption of power in China was almost the same as it was in India. But today, after 38 years, China has increased the production of coal even more than 900 million tonnes. Last year, our production was 175 million tonnes-after 40 years of Independence. They are now exporting coal whereas we are importing coal. Though we have enough coal reserves, we are not exploiting those reserves. We are now importing coal by spending a huge amount of scarce foreign exchange.

Sir, generation of power depends on two factors. The first is the plant load factor. There is very little improvement in plant load factor. Last year, it was 53 per cent.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : What is this year ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I don't know for this year. I have the figure for the last year. This year, it may be 56 per cent.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Highest ever in the history. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The losses due to transmission and disrribution are 22 per cent. If these losses are reduced to the extent of one per cent, we can save 350 MW of power and also Rs. 90 crores if we calculate at the rate of 50 paise per unit. How can we reduce the distribution and transmission losses ? How can the management of State Electricity Boards be improved ? How can the pilferages be reduced and how these losses can be reduced ? These aspects should be seriously looked into. During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there is a slight improvement of one per cent from average increase during the Sixth Five Year Plan. That is 9.3 per cent which was 8.3 per cent during the Sixth Five Year Plan. But what is the target, the average percentage of increase of Seventh Five Year Plan ? What has been envisaged ? It is 12.1 per cent. This 9.1 per cent is much lower than what has been envisaged during this Seventh Five Year Plan. As a result of this, by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there will be a gap between demand and supply and that gap will be widened and it will be about 10 per cent. The shortage will be 10 per cent by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. A long term plan has been prepared by the Central Electricity Authority for a decade from 1990-2000 and it has been envisaged that 1,10,000 MW capacity, 35,300 MW is for hydel, 70,500 MW for thermal and 4,300 MW for nuclear power and additional capacity. For this additional capacity, it is 1,10,000 MW. The fund which will be required for the production of this additional capacity has been estimated as Rs. 200,000 crores. I do not know from where from this money will come to have a production of additional capacity during the next decade from 1990-2000 AD.

Another important factor is renovation and replacement, i.e., renovation of thermal power stations and the replacement of the old machinery which are still used in the thermal power stations. The progress of renovation of thermal power station is very slow. Though 500 crores was sanctioned for five years, only 140 crores has been spent so far in three years and in the midterm appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan also it has been criticised. Though money is available, it is not being utilised for the modernisation of thermal power stations to increase their production and increase the generation of those thermal power plants. There will be a gap between the demand and supply of power by the end of the 7th Plan as also by the end of the 8th Plan. There are several projects of West Bengal pending clearance with Central Government. Yesterday, in reply to a supplementary by Comrade Chowdhary, the Minister stated that the implementation is with the State Government. The proposal of the West Bengal Government for Bakreshwar power plant has been pending with Central Government for the last three-four years. Soviet Union has come forward with financial assistance. Previously there was an agreement...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now. We have to stick to the time schedule fixed by the Business Advisory Committee, otherwise we would not be able to discuss many other Ministries.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Please give me some more time.

What was the proposal of the State Government of West Bengal ? The West Bengal Government wanted to execute this project. What is the difficulty ? If with foreign assistance, projects can be executed in other States by the State Electricity Boards, why cann't this be executed in West Bengal ? The generation capacity of the Bakreshwar projects will be 800 MW. Without this and other projects, how can the gap between the demand and supply be plugged ? What is the difficulty ? Why do the Central Government want to execute this project through its own agency, the National Thermal Power Corporation ? There are some other projects also pending with the Central Government, the hydro-electric project at Sagar Dighi, as also in the Ayodhiya hills in the district of Purnea. All these projects have been pending for several years clearance from the Central Electricity Board. These should be given clearance immediately.

Then, we are not utilising full potentiality of hydel power. There is potential of 72000 MW of hydel power, but only we are able to exploit 20 per cent of it. Same is the case with the non-conventional energy. There is a great scope for solar and tidal energy in the States of Orissa, West Bengal Tamil Nadu and other essential States of of India. But we are not able to preserve the energy granted from not-conventional sources. These sources can help our villages/to become self-sufficient and in a tropical country like ours we can generate abundant solar energy in our country.

Sir, Now I will come to Coal. The Coal industry was nationalised in 1972 but since then the same methond is being applied. The same unscientific mining is still continuing. I have already stated that there is enough reserves of coal in our country but we are not exploiting there reserves. Without exploiting our own reserves we are importing coal by spending huge amounts of our scarce foreign exchange. A number of projects which were sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan have not yet been commissioned. It has been stated today in reply to an Unstarred Question that the projects are pending due to non-acquisition of land, Sir, previously, there was a scheme, there was an agreement also, that the land loser will got a job and will get an employment. One member from a family whose land has been acquired, will get a job. This has been dispensed with. Now, the land losers are not provided with employment. They are only being given some compensation. As the land is not being acquired for the projects which were sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan, they are yet to be commissioned. Some of the projects have not yet been started.

Sir, there is a large scale mechanisation in coal mine. Now, we can review whether this large scale mechanisation has helped to increase the production or reduce the cost of production in coal mines. Sir,

particularly in CCL, Central Cold Field Limited and WCL a large number of coal mines have been mechanised but in these two subsideiaries i.e. the Western Coal Field Limited and CCL the losses are more than even the Eastern Coal Field Limited or the BCCL, Bharat Cooking Coal Limited Here, I would like to say that most of the machines brought for the Coal mines are not properly used. I think they are not being used even for a day. Recently, I visited one coal mine of CCL, Kiddi. It is a very big mine. I saw a large number of abnormalities. They are kept idle. They are not even used for a day. These machines were imported by spending crores of rupees but they are not being properly used. So, this large scale mechanisation has rather increased the cost of production. Sir, a Committee was constituted by JBCCI. As per the Committee's report, high output manshift (OMS) does not necessarily mean cost minimisation, particularly due to the fact that beyond a certain level of mechanisation associated with increase in output manshift, the saving in the wage cost, per tonne, is not commensurate with the cost of additional investment needed to achieve such output manshift. Output per manshift does not increase even after large scale mechanisation.

Sir, Coal India is very cruel in its attittude towards women. Every year, the number of female workers is being reduced and female workers are gradually being replaced by male workers. This is really unfortunate.

There are a number of Safety Conferences and a number of recommendations with regard to safety aspect are made in these conferences. But all these safety rules are being violated by the Coal India's management. None of the recommendations made in these Safety Conferences, where trade union representatives, Coal India management, and Ministry of Energy represent, has not been implemented so far.

Sir, seven lakh coal workers had to go on strike. Rather, they were completed by the Coal India management.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : They were compelled by the politicians :

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They were compelled to go on strike by the Coal India management.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : They were rather compelled by the so called Leftist politians.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There was an agreement that the dependents of coal miners will get employment...

DR. G.S. (Jhanjharpur) : That agreement lapsed in 1986.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This agreement is still valid.

It is not being implemented by the so called pseudo socialist Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is unconstitutional.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : When we say that the agreement is not being implemented, what is his immediate reaction ? He says that it is unconstitutional. If it unconstitutional, why did the Coal India Management agree ? Why did they sign the agreement ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Under your pressure.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Under duress.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : If it is unconstitutional to give employement to the dependents on coal miners, what about the implementation of other terms of the agreement ? Is pension unconstitutional too ? To provide drinking water to provide quarters, to provide education, are all these things unconstitutional ? One lakh quarters for the workers have to be constructed. Is providing shelter unconstitutional ? And what is the condition of education there ? There are 600 primary and secondary teachers in ECCL and BCCL. Before nationalisation,

they used to receive the pay scales that were equal to the pay of other workers. After nationalisation you disowned them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : What do you want ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You disowned those teachers. You are not taking the responsibility. You sanctioned Rs. 5000 per annum and something like that. There are some English medium Schools--D.A.V.—which are under anglo vedic management. You sactioned Rs. 5,30,000 per annum for a particular school whereas there are some other Hindi or Bengali medium schools, for them you have sanctioned only Rs. 5,000. Four thousand teachers are getting only Rs. 100 or Rs. 200.

So I would like to tell you that providing education to the children of minors is not unconstitutional. Why have you not implemented the other terms of the agreement ? If that is unconstitutional, what about the NCWA-IV ? Why wage agreement has not been finalised ? Why seven lakh coal workers were forced to go on strike ? What is the difficulty in implementing the wage agreement ? You have achieved your target but you are not implementing or finalising the wage increase for the coal minors. Already many months have elapsed. I urge upon the Minister to convene a meeting of the JBCCI. The strike was very much successful. Never in the history of coal mines, there was such an historic strike in the face of so much threats by the Coal India Management and the pseudo socialist Minister Vasant Satheji. The ESMA was imposed. For a day's absence, eight days' wages were cut. It was imposed on the workers. The miners were arrested. They were harassed. Even after the strike was over, they were being arrested and suspended. So I urge upon the Minister to convene a meeting of the JBCCI to have a dialogue or discussion and arrive at a settlement and implement the wage increase agreement and other terms of the agreement which were agreed upon. Last point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, that is all. You give it in writing. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow it to go on record. You have already been given 20 minutes extra.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let me finish. This is my last point. It is a very important point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it in writing to the Minister. From 12.30 P.M. onwards, I am ringing the bell. You were requesting me to give you five minutes. I have given you 20 minutes. What is this ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let me conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already concluded. You give it in writing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have already wasted five minutes. I could have completed by this time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are only wasting the time. You give it in writing.I can't allow you now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let me thank you, Sir, at least.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, he is thanking you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I request the Minister to pay a visit to anyone of the coal washeries.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : (Diamond Harbour) With us; otherwise, he would not understand.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let him visit, for example Giddi, Sudamdih and Ratara washeries, and see with his own eyes how crores of rupees are being wasted.

**Not recorded

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all. The point you have already mentioned.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Valuable slurry is being wasted. You please visit the places and see how these vital slurry farm workers are being treated...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No; that is all. Stop. This is too much. You will not conclude. For twenty minutes, I am telling you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I received a reply yesterday from the Minister saying that they are contract workers, and that they will not receive the NCWA-3 wage. But there is an agreement.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, if he continues. That is all. Only what Mr Janak Raj Gupta says will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the demands of Ministry of Energy *(Interruptions)* It is estimated that 22,245 MW more electricity will be generated and it is proposed to supply electricity to 23 lakh pumping sets. This plan is upto 1990 and I hope that our hon. Minister will nurely achieve his goal keeping in view his sincerity and devotion with which he works. According to the estimate of 1987-88 there was a provision to generate a total of 205 billion units. It includes 147 billion units of thermal, 5.6 billion units of Nuclear, 56.4 billion units of hydroelectric power. I want to say only one thing that the Government should pay more attention towards Nuclear Energy and Non-conventional Energy, because coal should be preserved keeping in view its future requirement. I hope that Shri Sathe will pay his attention towards it. Whenever Shri Sathe starts a work, he makes it a point to complete the same. So I want to congratulate him. It is a matter of great satisfaction that he will arrange to supply more electricity to nearly 2.27 lakh pumping sets in drought affected areas which was most needed in this juncture. Among 1 lakh and 10 thousand Adivasi villages tne 50,593 villages have been electrified. He deserves congratulations for it and I think a prompt action will be taken by him to supply electricity to the remaining villages of Harijans and Adivasis.

Our Hon. Prime Minister had inaugurated the Salal project in Jammu and Kashmir which will generate 345 MW electricity. I want to congratulate him for this Salal Project. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi the Engineer Team and Mr. Oberai, the Chairman of N.H.P.C. and other workers took keen interest in it and complete it before time and I think that they will soon complete its second phase also. I want to say that there is a sufficient scope of generation of Hydro-electric power in Jammu and Kashmir. Some surveys were also conducted. I want to draw his attention towards the Uri-Hydro-Electric Project. Long time ago, the orders to start work were received but the work has not yet started. Similarly, there is a Dulhasti Project in Kishtwar. It is also pending since long but the work not yet started. Crores of rupees have been spent on it and we are told that an agreement was to be signed with a foreign firm. It is not known whether the same is being signed or not. This work should also be done as early as possible because crores of rupees have already been spent on it. Although the buildings and roads have been constructed and machinery has also reached there but still the work has not yet started, which is causing a big loss. Besides, there is a Sewa Hydro Electric Power project where the work has not yet started. Several other surveys have also been conducted. There is a large river in Poanch where enough electricity can be generated. The work should be started there. Survey of almost all the projects on the river Chanab have been conducted but the work has not been started so far. The work should be started at the earliest to produce maximum electricity.

I want to bring one thing more to your notice. Sufficient electricity is being generated in Jammu and Kashmir but the position

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in the State is that the supply is very little. The people from all States particularly from Maharashtra, the State of Mr. Sathe and from Punjab want to up their industries in Jammu and Kashmir. I want to draw your attention towards the insufficient supply of electricity which is required for irrigation and setting up new industries. Our agriculture is suffering because of lack of electric supply. Due to the non-availability electricity, all the tubewells get electricity for a short period and thus the farmers cannot irrigate their fields. It is our right to get electricity because I know that Jammu and Kashmir are not getting their share to be given from the Central pool. Share of Jammu and Kashmir in the Central pool comprising power houses at Badarpur, Verasul, Singrauli and other projects is not being given to it, as a result of which our industry, irrigation projects and other projects located there have been suffering, what to talk of availability of power for personal consumption.

13.00 hrs.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to release the share of our State so that we may derive benefit from it.

Apart from this, if more fund is provided for the Thein Dam Project on the river Ravi in Punjab and its construction work is expedited, then it can help a lot. This is the common project of the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi. I would, therefore, request Shri Vasant Sathe to pay his personal attention towards this project so that these States are benefited.

The Department have to bear heavy losses due to theft of power. You have given many incentives and chalked out sevral programmes to check this theft but all in vain. Now, there is the need to take some effective measures so that this theft could be stopped and revenue of the Department is increased.

I would like to congratulate Shri Vasant Sathe for good performance of engineers and workers of his Ministry and he himself has been taking keen interest in his work. With these words, I support the demands of this Ministry.

[English]

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands of this Ministry. I am happy that a very efficient and dynamic Minister is in charge of this vital Ministry. I find that the performance of this sector has improved and I congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Sathe for this. In terms of generation capacity, reduction in tranmission loss etc. the improvement is very good. Therefore, this tempo has to be maintained.

The major problem being faced by the power sector is the very poor capacity utilisation. Somewhere it is 28 per cent and somewhere else it is 40 per cent. When the requirement of power increases greatly we cannot allow the power plants to remain at such a low level of capacity utilisation. But, unfortunately many of our power plants are defective and the production suffers. I am told that the power plants in Delhi develop trouble quite frequently and the power supply in the capital suffers. Therefore, while setting up power plants, the quality of the machine should get top priority. I am happy that the Minister is trying hard to improve the capacity utilisation of the power plants. Similarly, sustained efforts should be made to reduce the transmission losses. I am told that this is as high as 25 per cent in some areas. Transmission loss has to be reduced to the minimum.

The country even now depends to a large extent on hydel power. It is so because we have enough water available and them hydel power is cheaper. But this situation is not going to last long. We in Kerala are facing the consequences of depending solely on hydel power.

Until a few years back, there was no problem about water in Kerala. But with the successive failure of monsoon for the past three or four years our power generation has gone out of gear. The reservoirs do not have sufficient water and a serious power crisis is staring us in the face today. Last years, there was a very heavy power cut all over the State. The industries have suffered greatly due to this. The situation is going to be much more serious this year. You must remember that Kerala is a State

where there is cent per cent electrification of the villages. But a situation is fast approaching when there will only be electric poles and lines and lights.

The situation has come about due to the exclusive dependence on hydel power. But even then the full potential has not been used. I am thankful to the Government for sanctioning a thermal power plant in Kerala for tiding over this crisis. But according to the paper reports it will be delayed and there is no chance of its coming up even during the Eighth Plan. The State Government may have some political problem to be sorted out with regard to the location of the plant. Kayankulam and Trikkaripur are the sites mentioned in this connection. The suitability of location from political angle should not come in the way of this plant setting up. The people of Kerala are not worried about the location of the plant. They want a thermal plant and it should be set up at the earliest. In this connection, I would request the Central Government to set up one plant in the Central Sector and include it in the next year's plan so that the work could start from next year. I hope the hon. Minister will pay serious attention to it.

With these words, I once again support the demands of this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the demands presented by hon. Minister and I am of the opinion that these demands are practical and reasonable. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister because inspite of facing so many obstacles and difficulties the Department has made a lot of progress under his leadership.

The coal is the main raw material for power-generation and for the production of fertilizers. It cannot be denied that coal plays a vital role for the functioning of others industries also. I understand that the entire economy of our country depends on the coal energy. It is a matter of great pleasure that the production of coal has exceeded the target fixed by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission had fixed the production target of 158 million metric tonnes whereas actual production of coal reached 159 million metric tonnes. The production of coal was 144.77 million metric tonnes in 1986-87 which increased upto 159 million metric tonnes this year. The rate of increase in production is 10 per cent which can be termed as very good. The problems being faced by the Department have been solved to a great extent and we believe that our production will increase more rapidly in the coming years.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of O.M.S. production and productivity are concerned we are getting encouraging results in these fields also. As far as O.M.S. is concerned, the target for the year 1987-88 was 1.02 but now it is increased to 1.08 and the percentage of development comes to 9.1 per cent. I feel that the efficiency shown by our Ministers in the field of power generation is laudable. During the last year the Department of Energy had generated more power and had also increased the production of coal at the time of unprecedented floods. It had also maintained the tempo of supply and due to the adequate supply power generation remained smooth. Thus, the efficiency of the Department has improved.

The safety measures have also been taken care of. The safety measures taken in our coal mines are definitely better in comparison to other countries. The sence of safety among the worker is must to increase O.M.S. and productivity. It is harardous to work in the coal mines as compared to other jobs and if safety environment is created then I am sure that the O.M.S. will be good and the increase return would be more rapid. Besides this, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards a sensitive issue which is very important also. The employees working in the National Safety Mines Council under the Ministry of labour have been absorbed by the Department. But the Department has left only 60 employees who are skilled and very much experienced in security matters. Their services have been terminated and due to which they have to face many hardships. The hon. Minister should take a sympathetic view and try to help the persons concerned so that their children and other members of their families do not suffer. It

is true that you are already over burdened will 14,000 employees but if you absorb these 60 employees also, then it will be a great thing. I hope that the hon. Minister will give assurance in this regard and save them from the tragic situation. The discussion is taking place with regard to the balance amount. It has been stated in the report dated 1-3-88 of your Ministry that there is an arrear of 10 thousand crore rupees in the market. It is natural that due to this arrear the development work has been hampered. The means which should have been made available for the safety environment of coal and for the welfare of workers are not being made available. But excuse me, I have no sympathy with your Department rather I am disappointed because having such a great amount in arrear why the money recovering agencies are sitting idle. You please look into this matter carefully and try to find out its solution immediately. I would also like to tell the hon. Minister that this House has already discussed National Coal Mines Welfare Agreement and the hon. Members will raise this issue in future also. If the hon. Minister does not have any interest for the Welfare of the workers then, it would he a sorry state of affairs. The hon. Minister is the renowned leader of the country and I belong to the working class. I am not talking about the things which are on papers but I am talking about the things which I I have seen with my own eyes. The Government may cut down some facilities which are to be given to the workers but there are two-three important things which require immediate attention of the Government such as hospitals. I may point out that attitude of the doctors towards patients is not helping one. They lack missionary zeal to treat the worker. They do not work with team spirit. There is shortage of medicines in hospitals which is not a good thing. The medicines should always be available in hospitals in sufficient quantity.

[*English*]

DR. A. KALAMIDHI (Madras Central): He cannot make a generalised statement that all the doctors are not dedicated. A few may not be dedicated.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : I could not follow what you said. The Government have taken many steps to improve environmental conditions of the Coal mines. The trees have been planted but their number is not adequate. The environment is getting polluted rapidly. Even the water being supplied by the Government gets polluted. The Government should try to check the pollution and plant more trees.

In the end, I would like to say that our workers have proved by their behaviour during Bharat Bandh that they are second to none in this world in making sacrifices for their country. They have negated the false leadership imposed upon them. The West Bengal Government had prompted the workers to close down the Energy Centres Bengal to make the Bharat Bandh a success. But the West Bengal workers rejected it. The West Bengal Government should not encourage such anti-people activities. This is a very serious thing. A Director was going to his work but due to the threat given by their workers he had to return home. In this way the West Bengal Government itself was encouraging the Bharat Bandh. When the Government indulges in such activities then what can be expected of the public. It is just like a protector becoming destructor.

With these words, I would like to thank the hon. Deputy Speaker and would urge the hon. Minister to seriously consider the points mentioned by me.

[*English*]

DR. G. VIJAYA RAM ARAO (Siddipet) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for the Ministry of Energy. Every time the hon. Energy Minister says in the House that he is in a state of helplessness, that the amount of money that is being allotted every year is insufficient, and that he is not in a position to meet the needs of the Ministry. So, I feel that the Minister should come before this august House with proposals for grant of more money so that the House can approve the Grants.

Energy is the most important commodity. It has become an essential commodity in our country. Every year the demand for energy is going up and up

whereas the capacity for power generation is not going up to that extent. The installed capacity for power generation at the end of the Sixth Plan was 47,000 MW, and at the end of the Seventh Plan it will be 65,000 MW. The shortage at present is more than 10,000 MW, which will be more than 25,000 MW at the end of the Eighth Plan. This shortage is there in normal conditions, that is, when drought or other natural calamities are not there. But when there is a severe drought in the country, the demand will be more and the production will come down. So, the crises will be more during the drought period. Unless we invest more money, we cannot become self-sufficient in the field of energy. So, what I feel is that we must invest more money for the production of energy.

Energy production in our country is mainly dependent on coal and water. The non-conventional methods are not being used much. Recently in Andhra Pradesh, the Department of ? Coal could find some new areas of coal deposits and the exploration was also being done in Parkal, Mulugu, Chalvai and some other areas of Warangal district in Andhra Pradesh. If they can start the extraction of coal, we can divert that coal for enrrgy production.

So, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister that he may kindly take steps in finding new coal-fields in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, yesterday, there was a statement that the Ramagundam Super-power projects will start functioning in July 1988. It is a welcome statement. But at the same time I would request the hon. Minister that Government should establish super-power projects in other parts of this country so that power supply is increased.

In our country, plenty of water is available. But the water is going waste and it is not only flooding the low lying areas but it goes waste and ultimately flows into the sea. The water source of the country is not fully utilised and in the most economical way water is not-utilised. Sir, there was some plan to start hydro-electric projects in different parts of our country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh. There is a hydro-electric power projects, called Bailadilla a hydro-power project. This project is to serve three States—Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. This project was cleared some ten years ago. But there is some delay in commissioning the project. The delay in clearing this project is due to objection raised by the Orissa Government. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requesting the Centre to intervene in this and clear this project immediately.

Similarly, Sir, there was a commitment by the Central Government for establishing a nuclear power plant at Nagarjuna Sagar and this issue is being pursued by the Andhra Pradesh Government for the last eight years. Till now, it could not be cleared.

Now, in Andhra Pradesh, there is acute shortage of power and all the medium and small scale industries are facing difficulties in running their plants because of power shortage in the State. In this context, I may point out that power quota from Neyveli nuclear plant has not been given to the Andhra Pradesh State. The State Government has also been requesting the Centre for the last two years to increase the power quota to Andhra Pradesh from Neyveli. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and raise the power quota from this nuclear project to Andhra Pradesh immediately. I would also request the hon. Minister to consider establishing joint sector projects for power throughout the country in order to meet the ever growing demand of power in our country. Sir, there is a large demand of power from agriculture side also. Whenever a farmer comes forward for power to energise his pump-sets and motors, he should be given power immediately and he should not rejected because whatever power he would utilise will ultimately go into the production in the agricultural fields. So, there should not be any delay in giving power to the farmers.

Similarly, Sir, there are a large number of villages and urban bastis where poor and weaker sections of people are living in small thatchet huts and these small villages and thatchet huts are not provided with electrification facilities. Till now the State Electricity Board and the State Governments are not able to electrify these areas. In spite of your 'Kutir Jyoti' programme,

they have not been able to cover all these villages and urban *'bastis'*. So, I would request the Government allocate more and more funds for R.E.C., for implementation of 'Kutir Jyoti' programme in the rural areas in full swing.

Sir, for various industrial sectors in Andhra Pradesh, there has been a large demand for power. About four or five years ago, there was surplus power in Andhra Pradesh and at that time a large number and medium and small scale industries had come up but after a few years, crisis started due to shortage of power in the State. Recently there is a crisis because of drought and other conditions in the States. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to allocate more and more energy from the Southern Grid in order to meet the pressing power demand in Andhra Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I am greateful for giving me the opportunity to intervene in the discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Energy.

Sir, I look after the Coal sector under the leadership of my esteemed colleague, Mr. Vasant Sathe. As everyone remembers, coal continue to be the most important source of primary energy in this country, apart from the fact that without coal no meaningful progremme of power generation can be taken up. Coal is also an essential and important output for steel, cement, fertilizers and a variety of other industrial and household effects. The onerous responsibility of developing this source of energy within the shortest possible time lies with the Department of Coal. The Department has, therefore, taken up a comprehensive programme with great thrust on the application of modern technologies to develop coal in all its aspects—coal exploration, production unification, transportation, conservation, safety and environmental management.

Sir, to give a few statistics on how it has been going on, I mean, the production of coal and lignite production in million tonnes, in 1986-87 the target is 173.01 and the actual is 174.62 million tonnes. In 1987 the actual is 192·65 and provisional 188.33, the average is 98.59 per cent.

Coming to Coal India, in 1987-88 the target is 194.10 million cu. metres and the actual is 209.84, the average per cent of achievement is 109.3.

Sir, regarding the output for man-shift where much more improvement is needed, in 1986-87 the target is 0.80, but in underground, in 1987-88 it is 0.64 from February 1988. For the full year the target is 0.85. The actual has to be still worked out.

My friend, Mr. Basudeb Acharia is talking about the welfare measures. (*Interruptions*) About drinking water facility, about 50% of the population is already being covered. Even the hospital facilities are good. But one of my friends has suggested about the stocking of medicines and other things. We will certainly look into it. One subject in which my senior colleague, Mr. Vasant Sathe is taking keen interest is about the workers participation is management where most of the problems will be taken care of by the workers themselves.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : For the last three years ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Who is responsible for this delay. The option has been often on them. They have failed to come out with any suggestion or solution leaving, it to the Government, not even operating with the Government. You still keep on blaming that Government is delaying. Why don't you do it, when the ball is in your court.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Check-up system will not do. Some other system should be evolved.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : The whole problem is to find some excuse and blame the Government. This kind of tendency will not help.

Having joined the coal sector very recently, I personally feel that there is huge manpower and machinery. Basically, it is

an area of management of manpower and management of machinery.

About drinking water supply, as on 1-1-1987, including all the companies, 17,82,180 population was covered under it. This is not a small achievement. This shows how much the Government is concerned about the wel are of workers. But whatever the Government does, there are certain friends who want to claim that they alone are interested in the welfare of the workers and it is their monopoly.

I am coming to housing. As on 1-1-88, 2,84,313, i.e. 45% o" them have been covered under it. Again, some of the people live nearby villages who do not actually require housing. If they want to close our eyes and keep on investing for wasteful expenditure, there is no purpose in it. Wherever there is genuine need for accommodation, it is a progressive measure and the Government, will go on doing it.

As I said, basically this industry is the manpower management and materia! management, i.e. equipment. Equipment and manpower are to be put to optimum utility. About the man-management, I am so rry to say, the other day, I met my friend before the strike. I called him at requested him to reconsider it ; why to waste 6-day strike. What is it going to help you ? How is it going to benefit for the economic development of this country ? I am quite clear he was not a happy person. But what to do ? Because he has a label of a political party, he must shout for the workers; whether the workers want it or not, he would shout. So, he was compelled by that to keep quite rather than coming out.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA · Workers wanted or not ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Workers wanted. Workers fully participated. There was not a single power house which suffered for want of coal or any other sector for that matter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That cola was arranged previously.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Absolutely not. One can compare the figures of production during that particular period or even earlier or later, on the normal days.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : ECL.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Except his ECL. (*Interruptions*). I am greatful to him and his Government. The Government which is supposed to protect and ensure law and order, the Police of West Bengal arrest the officers of the coal industry, and it has not given protection to the willing workers who participate; it encourages the people to intimate and when the local mining workers are not interested to participate, they bring people from the surrounding villages to create problems. If this is so, I do not know what kind of economic development West Bengal people can expect, under the party or the leadership. This is a very unfortunate situation. I personally feel that coal industry, although generally it is being said that it is a losing industry, we are ensuring to see that wasteful expenditure is avoided and the manpower that isi nvolved in this industry and the equipment is put to maximum use and that the production is increased. Coal should be produced more. There is a shortage of energy in our country. There is a growing demand. There is a growing need. We can join together and our friends can corporate properly. They asked the Minister to call JBCCI. When they were called in, they did not corporate on flimsy ground and petty issues. If there are any valid grounds, one can understand and appreciate. That is also not there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why can't you implement those agreements ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : In a way, that is where you want to be popular. I cannot help it. Our looking at things and you looking at things is different.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: They are not looking at all.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : This morning during the Question Hour, the question of Mafia came up as if we are very happy about it. Openly I requested all sections of the House, anybody who wants to cooperate

and help. The Government of Bihar is doing its best. We are doing our best. It is not a question of one party or the other. It is a social evil where everybody is involved. Basically, the natural resources belong to the people of this country. It is a national wealth. The basic interest of the industry should be minig engineers and the workers involved in the industry. It is they who should be able to foresee the conservation of the energy resources, and how long and how best they could best be utilised and how it can prosper and how it can take care of its future. If that is not going to be understood, I feel sorry that we will not be doing any justice to the country at large for its economic growth or to the industrial workers who are evolved in this industry or to sectors which are dependent on this coal sector for their economic betterment.

The Ministry of Energy is a large Ministry and various other sources of energy are also involved. My other colleague is likely to intervene and my Senior colleague is finally going to wind up. I only say that we will be shortly going to the collieries to see things for ourselves and how best the local problems, if there any, can be solved. I except the support of the West Bengal Government, the Andhra Pradesh Government and other Governments, to help us in making available land to us and to see how the workers' cooperation we can get. Industrial relationship is well-established/how as to best they can cooperate with us to run this industry successfully for the overall improvement of the economic situation of country.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in ths debate.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir at the outset I express my thanks to you for having permitted me to participate in the Demands of the Ministry of Energy.

Sir, I am quite happy and I also endorse the views expressed by many other Members about the dynamism of Mr. Vasant Sathe. I have no doubt about it. He has a very dynamic personality. My only doubt is that his hands are tied up, probably, for want of funds and also by the pressure from other State that he was not doing justice to Tamil Nadu. Recently, in a function, he has said that he wants to learn Tamil. I only request Mr. Vasant Sathe that if he gives more energy, the people of Tamil Nadu would be too eager to teach him Tamil at free of cost.

Nearly three million tonnes of coal is imported for SAIL, the activities of which are only connected with trading organisation. Whereas when the people of Tamil Nadu ask for coal for thermal power stations, you negatived it. In fact, you wanted to imported coal from Australia and when the previous Government headed by Bharat Ratna Late MR—you conveniently use/his name for your purpose—asked/ for it, you never obliged him. Whan he asked for coal, you said that it would involve foreign exchange. I want to know why this the dual stand. For SAIL you importing three million tennes of coal from Australia and wasting foreign exchange but at the same time when we want coal for Tamil Nadu, easily forget it.

As you know, for any industry coal is important. In Tamil Nadu we do not have water. So, we have to depend mostly on thermal power. I request the Minister to consider that.

Last year, in the debate, the Minister had said about adulteration of coal and stones. The Hon. Member Mr. V S. Krishna Iyer referred about stones. I may be permitted to quote; the Minister :

> "In Tuticorin as Mr. Krishna Iyer said, in all 3500 MTS of stones were there. In the State Electricity Board Chairman's Conference I said that if we find those stones, we will bear the cost for that and the coal company will pay for it."

That is the reply given by the Hon. Minister. He has quoted some percentage also. Now the Government of India is pressing he Tuticorin thermal power people to pay for the stones also. Is there any justification in it. I request the Hon. Minister to reconsider that.

The power supply for the irrigation purposes is very poor in Tamil Nadu and electricity is supplied at very odd hours like 2.00 A.M. or 3.00 A.M. and farmers are not able to carry out their work. They are not able to understand when the power is going to come. If I am permitted to quote the reply from the Hon. Minister, he said :

> "I am personally of the view that in this country electricity to agriculture should be supplied free."

It is the statement made by the Minister on 24th March, 1987. In Tamil Nadu electricity dues are postponed for a period of six months only. I request the Hon. Minister to use his influence to completely write-off the electricity dues because Mr. Vasant Sathe has pleaded for the entire country. Now I am pleading for Tamil Nadu to write off the electricity dues for the farmers.

As far as various plans are concerned, the projects for Tamil Nadu are pending. Nearly nine projects are pending with the Central Government. For, example, the Thermal Power. Project of South Arcot and Coimbatore Districts and Nuclear Power Project in Tirunelveli District and Hydro-Electric Project in Oganekkal District, the constituency from where our Deputy-Speaker represents. When we look at the Demands for Grants, one can find lots of projects for Northern India. (*Interruptions*) Please bear with me. There are so many projects.

Whereas in Tamil Nadu, we do not have Projects. I request the Hon. Minister to consider these projects.

As far as BHEL is concerned, it is doing wonderfully well in Trichy as well as in Ranipet. I have to congratulate the Minister as well as the entire official staff of BHEL. I being the president of the supervisory staff union for both the units of Trichy and Ranipet, request the Minister to kindly consider their demands. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to encourage NRIs to invest in the power generation projects. Last year he said in his reply that the Government is considering it. Now I want to know whether he is going to give a second thought th it or he is going to consider it.

Recently the Nodal Energy Conservation Organisation has given its report. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister about the NECO's recommendations. At the existing rate of consumption only about 500 years' supply of commercial energy is available. The annual requirement is put at 600 million barrels. The demand for petroleum products which account for 55% of the commercial energy requirement is expected to rise to about 90 million tonnes by the turn of the country.

Inter-Ministerial working group on utilisation and consumption of energy has said that there is scope for saving 25% of energy in the industrial sector, 20% in transport sector, 30% in the agricultural sector without any loss of efficiency if proper measures are taken. I would like to know what measures the Minister is going to take in this matter.

Another point that is referred to is that about 60% of the total power provided in India is consumed by the industrial sector and even an increase of 5% energy saving would mean saving would of 4000 million units a year. This means Rs. 200 crores savings in electricity bills; the level of consumption can be brought down at least by 25%.

The NECO has given another suggestion also. Though new power stations and hydro-electric projects are coming up, no attention is paid to check up the transmission and distribution loss which accounts for 20% to the production output. Even if the losses are cut by half, about 4000 MW would be added to the national grid. That is what the recommendation of NECO says.

It is pointed out that most of the power plants in the country operate at a low plant load factor. Even 1% rise in the plant load factor would result in a saving of 500 MW of power requirement and equipment of Rs. 500 crores. I request the Hon. Minister to take up the suggestions given by the NECO because a few minutes back my good friend the Hon. Minister Mr. Jaffer Sharief said that we are not giving any suggestions; we are only accusing. I would tell him to at least take into consideration the suggestions given by the NECO because whenever we

say something, you say that we are accusing you. In the interest of the country we say certain things; please take note of the NECO's recommendations.

To act as a watch dog for the energy conservation, three agencies have been suggested— one is a management cadre for the energy conservation headed by an energy manager, second is energy cells in every Ministry involved in distribution and use of energy and third is the nodel agency which is the apex body funded both by the Governmental as well as non-governmental organisations which will finance or give loans for buying and updating energy efficient equipment. I think the NECO has given a very good suggestion and the Hon. Minister should consider all these points.

Finally, before I wind up, I would tell the Hon. Minister that my State is totally neglected. We don't have power, we don't have water. We were occupying during Dr. Karunanidhi's period third place in the industrial arena. During his period only almost all the villages were electrified and all the pumpsets were given connections for irrigation purposes. Now as per our Minister of State for Home. Mr. Chidambaram's statement, we are now occupying in Presidents rule 19th position in the industrial arena. He has made recently a statement in Tamil Nadu. Now you can very well understand the situation. It is because of shortage of power, shortage of water for which only I plead the Hon. Minister Mr. Vasant Sathe who has got a very well oblige us by sanctioning more thermal power plants. Since you are not allowing import of coal from Australia many of the thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu and especially in my constituency are suffering, namely, Basin Bridge power station at Park Town constituency, Ennanore thermal power station in North Madras constituency and thermal power station at Tuticorin. With the good heart and influence with the Prime Minister he can get more coal from Australia which is both cheaper and of good quality so that—these thermal power stations may not suffer. There are pending projects like nuclear power project in Tinnevelli district and hydro-electric project at Ogannekkal. Finally there are thermal plants at South Arcot and Coimbatore districts. USSR has said that Tamil Nadu is the best available place for starting thermal plants. I request the hon. Minister to consider all my requests and oblige.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. First of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the commendable performance. Inspite of drought and other adverse conditions, the total energy available has not declined. Sir, the Seventh Plan target has been fixed 23000 MW. I presume that we will be able to achieve the target but even if the target is achieved it is reported that we will have a shortage of about 10000 MW. Towards the end of Eight Plan the shortage will be about 20000 MW. Therefare. even when we go on generating more the gap of shortage is increasing. This is a problem that we have to tackle.

Over the years we have changed from hydro-electric to thermal power generation. In early 1960s our hydel generation was considerably high. Now we are investing more on thermal generation. Actually only 30% of total generation is hydel. Our hydel potential is more than 85000 MW out of which I understand not even one-fifth has been tapped so far I would request the Minister to give more emphasis to hydel power generation because even though hydel generation is costly in the initial stages in the long run operational cost is less and, therefore we should invest more in hydel generation.

When I say about hydel generation I cannot but say something about mini hydel projects. There is a large potential for mini hydel generation in our country. It is estimated that at least 5000 MW of energy can be generated from mini hydel projects whereas today we are producing only 100 MW or so from mini hydel projects. We have only a couple of mini hydel projects. China is at present producing 10000 MW of electricity from mini hydel projects. Here is a vast potential which we have not so far tapped. You should ask for more money from the Planning Commission and invest it in mini-hydel projects. To overcome the difficulty we are facing now and we are going to face at the end of the 7th and 8th Plan what is

needed is proper energy mix. How it is possible it will not be possible by thermal and hydro-electric alone. We have to go for nuclear energy in a high way ? Though it is not coming in your Department, you will have to see that. There is already a scare in this country. Because of the Chernobyl accident. If some incident has taken place at some place at some time, that is not going to repeat everywhere. We should invest more money in nuclear power. Our coal is getting depleted. If coal is used at the present rate I have no doubt that within the next 50 or 75 years, our coal will be totally exhausted. Therefore, we have to go for nuclear power generation.

In this connection, I have to say sentence about the demand of some of our friends for importing coal from Australia. I am supporting that because if imported coal is cheaper and if the quality is better, why, don't we import. Postelity will be grateful to you. It is good not to exhaust our coal completely. But if you can import, import coal so that our coal is reserved for posterity. Therefore, I am supporting the demand for import of coal from Australia.

Even with the thermal plants, hydro-electric plants and nuclear plants, we are not going to reach the target of our requirement, not the target you have put in the Plant, but what I say is including the shortage we have to meet. For that, you have to go in for solar power generation. That is going to be a source where by a large quantity of energy can be generated.

Our country is blessed with solar energy. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and most of the northern States are having sufficient bright sun. The sun is available in the month of May, June, July and throughout except for a couple of months. Therefore, we should go in a big way for the generation of solar energy.

I would like to know from the Minister whether we have got the technical from how far generation of solar energy. I know there are solar cookers, small solar heaters, etc. But have you got the technical know-how for producing solar energy in a big way ? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. I saw some Press reports that one American company has entered into a collaboration agreement with one public enterprises in Punjab for setting up a 30 MW solar energy plant. If that is correct, I would like the Government to explore the possibility of investing more on solar energy using that technology. If needed, you go in for important of technology. You can import from Russia also if they have that technology.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We did not say anything. Simply by having a look on us, he starts speaking like this. He has a guilty conscience.'

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : But there is an argument against solar energy. That the initial cost is high. It is true that the initial cost is high. For thermal generation of one megawatt, you require more that Rs. 1.5 crores. For solar energy, you require more than nearly Rs. 3 crores. But for thermal energy when you say Rs. 1.5 crores, you do not compute the investment in the coalmining. You do not compute the investment in the rail transport. So, compute the investment in the infrastructure. Then you will find that solar energy is comparable to energy from thermal stations.

At the same time, solar energy has other advantages. Transmissionwise advantages are there. There is no pollution. It does not cause ecological imbalance. Further, it is available in plenty when you have less monsoon.

14.00 hrs.

Therefore, to compensate for the loss or the shortage in other sectors, the only solution is solar energy. But I am sorry that in the Budget only a small amount of Rs. 100 crores or so had been allotted for non-conventional energy. I request the Planning Commission to allot more funds for non-conventional energy and a major chunk should be diverted for solar energy.

It is not enough to produce more. We have also to see how our existing plants are working. I should congratulate the Minister for the increase in efficiency. Performance-wise there is an increase. The Plant Load

Factor is no the increase, and now you have achieved 53.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No, it is 56.

PROF. P.J. KUREIN : I stand corrected. It is 56. But that is not enough. We can increase it to at least 65 to 70 when we compare with the developed countries. I do compliment the Minister. Effort should continue to increase the plant load factor further.

Next is about energy loss and conservation. At present no effort is made in this regard. I read in one report that our steel plants are spending 100 per cent more energy than similar steel plants in Japan. Our steel plants are spending nearly 60 per cent more energy than the similar plants in UK and other countries. Are we not to think about it ? Therefore, conservation of energy is very important. What we produce should be conserved. There are fluorescent lamps and incandescent electric bulbs. Suppose we change all electric bulbs by fluorescent lamps, how much energy will be saved ? I am told it will be of the order of 1200 crores. This I read in a report produced by your own Ministry. The change is so much. But you are not bothered about such things. Sir, conservation of energy is very important. It is more important than production.

There was same proposal to have an agency to monitor the conservation of energy. I do know what happened to that proposal. Such important proposals seems to be shelved somewhere under the tables of the bureaucrats. I would request the Minister that the proposal should be revived and an independent agency should be formed which will monitor the conservation of energy. It is in the best interest of the country.

Everybody said about transmission and distribution loss. I do not want to say about that but one thing is very disappointing to me. Our T & D loss is on the increase. In the 1960s, it was about 13-14 per cent and now it has come to 20 per cent. Every year it is on the increase. The main reason is theft we have passed an amendment to the Electricity Act to give stringent punishment for theft. But that has not been implemented by the State Electricity Boards. Sir some effort should be put in to reduce the T & D loss from 21 and if possible, it should be brought down to 10. If all-round efforts in production and in conservation are made, then only the gap in production will be bridged. That is my suggestion.

About my state, I would say that total generation is hydro-electrical. The monsoon failed for the last four years and therefore, we have no electricity. Acute shortage is there. My suggestion is that you should give one thermal plant and one nuclear plant to the State of Kerala. The suggestion earlier was for at thermal power plant and as one hon. Member mentioned, Kayamkulam was selected for the purpose, but I understand that the State of Kerala for political considerations are interested more in politicalising it rather than getting the thermal power plant. The Central Government had identified Kayamkulam for this purpose, but the State Government of Kerala want to shift it to some other place due to political and parochial consideration. I would request the Minister to kindly consider this. The people of Kerala are interested in this project and we want the Central Government to help us. I would request that this project be set up in the Central sector at Kayamkulam itself.

Then, about the Poyangutti hydro-electric project about which a discussion was held in this House and there was a controversy whether it should be allowed or not. That project is at present pending with the Ministry of Environment for clearance. I would request you to sanction this with the condition that whatever forests would be destroyed, that much will be replanted by the Government. In fact, for 100 acres, they should re-plant 200 acres of forest, otherwise there should be no reason for stopping it. I request that the Poyangutti project should also be sanctioned.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to all those hon. Members who offered valuable suggestions in the House. I would like to assure them that I will consider their suggestions seriously.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members towards the unprecedented drought that confronted the country this year and the manner in which the Department of Energy foiled the effect of this natural calamity. This drought which had confronted the country has been unprecedented in the history of the present century. 14 States in the country were affected by drought. The rainfall was scanty and moreover it was in time. As a result of this all our reservoirs become dry.

First of all, we had to see that crops and life of the people and cattle are protected. We had to ensure that loss should be minimum. At the same time we had to see that the power generation capacity is increased to the maximum wherever it was possible in the prevailing circumstances.

The food, employment and shelter are the basic needs of life. In the absence of these three things, no progress can be made. Power is essential factor for the progress can be made. Power is essential factor for the progress. We require agriculture for food and for agriculture the require irrigation, pumpset and development of the entire rural areas. Besides, we should install machines for providing jobs, all the factories should run and all this is not possible without power.

14.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

When our economic condition improves a little, we think of building a house for shelter. Even if the house is made of marble but if it does not have electricity, one would feel that something is lacking. Electricity is, therefore, very essential among three things essential for life. When these three things are available, it will be easy to march ahead on the path of progress and we can take steps for further development.

It has all along been the effort of our party and due attention has been paid towards it in every five year plan for the development of the country.

Agriculture is given top priority in Five Year Plans and particularly this year, when such a severe drought has occurred in the country, attention has been paid on how to supply more and more power to the farmers, run the pump sets, provide benefits of agricultural produce to the farmers and achieve the target by increasing the agricultural production in the next crop by the making maximum efforts.

Sir, I take the pleasure of making this statement that the Government played a very important role in the power and energy sectors. It is called hat-trick in English. I do not know the term which should be used if the number of achievements increases to 4.

Our plant load factor is 56.4 per cent, which is an historic achievement. 10 years ago it was 55.9 per cent and this time it is 56.4 per cent which is the maximum.

In addition, our present generation capacity is 201 8 billion units which used to be 186 billion units some time back. In other words this year's generation has been on the higher side. This year's additional generation capacity. We have set a record in this sector also and it is more than the target. Despite drought it has come to 4981 Megawat. We have achieved a major break through in this sector despite drought.

In the field of new technology also, we achieved a major break through. Our Rural Electrification Corporation has set a good record. It achieved its target also. The farmers have been supplied maximum power and pump sets have been energised. It was possible to achieve record this only if we had affected changes from top to bottom. We resorted to that also. All our Power Ministers, Chairmen, Engineers,

Scientists and other Officials played a very important role in meeting the challenge confronting the country. Had they not made concerted efforts in this period of crisis, this problem would not have been solved. It is evident from this that if our countrymen make up their mind that they have to do certain thing then they can do the same quite conveniently. So if we take up any major obstacle as a challenge and work unitedly, there will be no difficulty in achieving the goal, howsoever difficult it may be. I congratulate all and especially those working in the power sector through this august House.

When the drought occurred, the question arose how to face it. The Prime Minister held several meeting with of all us. All of us presented our plans of action. As everybody is aware, an amount of Rs. 200 crores had been allocated for power and energy, in the first plan. But this time about Rs. 45 thousand crores have been earmarked for this sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan. One of our hon. Members, who is not present now, said that there has been no increase in the percentage. I do not know what it should be called, if not devaluation, if there has not been an increase of 20 to 21 per cent. But it is certain that there must be some difference with the provision of Rs. 45 thousad crores. The attention that has been paid to this sector this year has never been paid to any other sector. I admit that the funds allocated for power sector is not adequate. Had the allocation been more, we could have met more demands.

In addition, we have since started preparations for the Eighth Five Year Plan. The works related to power take 4 to 5 years and it is, therefore, necessary that these works should be started in advance. We have earmarked an additional amount of Rs. 10,000 crores to utilise it for various works included in the Eight Five Year Plan However, it is not adequate keeping in view the demand.

Priority was accorded to agriculture in the plan of action prepared at the time of drought 75 per cent people are engaged in agriculture and large number of families of farmers are dependent on it. The farmer is the backbone of society. We had expected that there will be a hydel short fall of one billion units. But attention was paid to generate maximum power through thermal system. I express my gratiutde to the Department of coal, Government of India, hon. Minister, hon. Minister of State, all the officers and member of Staff of the Department of Coal who fully met the demand of coal of power stations. Despite the strike call given by a handful of persons, all of them cooperated in this gigantic task. Had they not extended their co-operation, it would have been difficult to generate power in the thermal stations. Out of the hydel short fall of 9 billion units, additional 6 billions units were provided by the thermal generation and thus we reached close to target. We have achieved 98½ per cent of the last year's target on which we are working. Despite all these efforts our country experienced shortage and this thing was brought to our notice at various places. We had expected that there will be 9½ per cent minimum shortage of power, but it rose to 11 per cent. The percentage varied slightly from place to place. At this juncture, evaluation of our concept of national grid is being made. 5 regional grids have already been set up for this purpose. These five grids are functioning in different regions of the country and load centres for these grids have also been built at different places. With this arrangement those States which are having surplus power, are supplying power to States experiencing acute shortage. In this way, the neighbouring States meet their mutual requirement of power as inter-regions and the grid has been functioning continuously. It is due to this, that the regions experiencing acute shortage have been supplied some power by the surplus regions. The concept of national grid is taking shape by following give and take policy by various states. We hope that the national grid will become fully functional within next few years. It will help us meet the difficulties confronting us.

The Central sector played a special role in this work. The N.T.P.C. also did a good job last year. It had to construct Super Thermal stations of 500 megawat capacity. It constructed 4 Super Thermal Stations of 500 megawat capacity out of which 3 stations were completed much

ahead of schedule. One was constructed 1 month the other one 5 months and the third one 4 months before the schedule. It is evident from the above that a set target, effective monitoring, good co-ordination and right decision help us complete any work much ahead of schedule. I would like to congratulate the N H.P.C for their work. It is due to the N.H.P.C. that Central sector has its 21 per cent (approximately) share in the total installed capacity of 54 thousand megawat in the country. I hope that we will march ahead day by day and share of Central sector will also go on increasing.

I would like to make a submission about the N.H.P.C. which is another corporation in the Central sector and deals with water. In this connection, I fully agree with the views of several hon. Members that we have got large quantities of water which is a renewable source of energy, it is pollution free and cheap. Therefore, we should tap it to the maximum extent whether it is a mini, micro, small or major project. We are making all out efforts even at the individual level to develop more and more hydel projects. To-day our country has acquired a capacity of 85 thousand Megawat power. We can generate this much quantity of hydel power. Out of this quantity, major portion is available in North-Eastern States like Arunachal Pradesh where we have 2 major projects. These projects will require huge funds. Besides, large stretch of land will be submerged and some people will have to displaced from there sites. We are, therefore contacting the State Governments for their co-operation. We have to see how to make maximum use of available water. Attention has been paid to mini, micro, small projects. I would urge the State Boards, Ministers of States, Ministers and our hon. Members to see that if Boards and State Governments concentrate on mini, micro and small projects then they need not come to the Central Electricity Authority. They can take up these works at their own levels. There are about 94 projects which are under scrutiny and some of them under construction. It will the better if these small projects are completed. These projects would not require much investment. But most of the States have not taken up these projects. Perhaps they are more interested in major projects. It should be noted that small things have got their own utility. We should pay our attention to minor projects also. I, therefore request the hon. Members to call for the minor projects from their respective States and we shall furnish necessary information whichever is required. They should ensure that these small projects are completed. They will go a long way in the development of the country.

In addition to this we have got two major projects. We have signed an agreement for Soviet Collaboration for our Tehri project. This projects will generate 24,000 Megawat power. It will be a very big achievement when this project will become fully operational. Apart from this there is a proposal to construct the Nathpa Jhakhri project. A corporation for this project has also been set up. It is a major project. We have got large potentials for both small and majar projects. We are making efforts to tap that capacity for which we are very anxious.

I would like to draw your attention towards the Salal Projects which has been under construction for the last 15 16 to years. A lot of discussion took place with regard to this project Several question were put and it was also a matter of concern, because it was delayed This project is set up in Kashmir. There has been a lot of delay in this project and huge sums of money have been invested on it. When I visited the site of the project for the first time, I saw for myself the circumstances under which our engineers and workers were working there. They have no safety, no basic amenity is available to them but the way our scientists dedicatedly prepared the design of the project and completed the work, they deserve congratulations even though the project has been delayed. The most important thing is that our Hon. Prime Minister himself went there in last February and inaugurated the project. He said that this project was hundred per cent indigenous. The design and entire technology used in this project is 100 per cent Indian. It is true that we have to upgrade our technology. We have to acquired latest technological know-how in the field of energy, we have to upgrade our skill and impart training to our staff. In no way we should leg behind other countries,

rather we should march ahead of them. We have got that much capacity. Our BHEL is doing a very good job. Had the BHEL not supplied big machines, big turbines to our Super Thermal Power Stations, it would have not been possible for us to make this much progress.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : You have said about the Salal Hydel Project. I as well as the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir visited the site of the project. How much time did it take and how much loss has been incurred in this project ? It should have been executed according the schedule prescribed for the completion of this project. It was not constructed within the time schedue. I want to know whether the Government have set up any committee to probe into the causes of delay in its construction ? You have talked high of the project. But several corruption charges have also been levelled in the course of its construction. Did the Government take any action on them ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I shall also reply to your point. It would have been better had I completed my reply. Nevertheless, since you have raised only one point, I am replying to it.

Sir, when this thing was brought to our notice, we sent a most expert team to find out the truth. But no such leakage was proved which was more than the approved degree. It was throughly proved but nothing had been detected. As regards delay and cost escalation, I have myself admitted it.

Sir, there are several things, many basins in the country have to be developed for hydel power. Having been convinced by it, we have chalked out a scheme of national level. A National Institute for Hydel Power Research and Development at Dehradun is being set up. We would like to concentrate our feature plans on hydel power. We shall utilise the experience we gained from Salal Hydel Project in respect of other Projects. We shall see that the drawbacks noticed and delay caused in that project is not repeated in respect of other projects. The above institute has been set up to conduct research on all these things and suggest improvements. I hope that this institute will be set up in Dehradun during this month itself.

Apart from that, among the various sources of integrated energy development, I am not going to say anything about non-conventional sources of energy which is looked after by my senior colleague, Gas is very good source but people have different views on the availability of gas some say—

[*English*]

More or less it is a matter of luck.

[*Translation*]

I had the opportunity of looking after the Department of Petroleum and Natural Gas. People say that its availability depends on luck and fortunately it has been good. A number of belts have been struck where both oil and natural gas have been found. We wish that more and more natural gas should be used. It will be better if it is utilised in the priority sector because gas is comparatively cheaper. We have taken some steps in this direction. H.B.J. pipe line has already been approved. The construction work on this pipe line is progressing. There is also a proposal in respect of Dadri which is in addition to the national capital thermal project. Priority should be accorded to gas for power generation. It will be better if we accord approval for using more and more gas and utilise it to the optimum. He has raised the issue of Salal Hydel Project. I have found out and came to know.

[*English*]

There is a slight leakage from the rock dam which is within the permissible design limits.

[*Translation*]

Any doubt in your mind about the Salal. Project must be cleared.

We are according priority to gas because it is cheaper. Now we would like to confirm as to how much quantity is available and whether it is continous or not, what quantity of gas could become available

to us, where it is available. We are taking measures in this direction. I hope that we shall accord priority to gas day by day and use it.

Beside that, study is also being done in respect of tidal energy and research is going on in that field. We hope that perhaps we will be able to produce 840 or 900 Megawatt electricity in Gujarat from the sea waves. The report for the same is awaited after which we will examine as to how much money will be required for the same. Study is being conducted without any break in respect of all these projects. The engineers, technicians and agencies of our country as well as foreign personnel are busy in this and only on receipt of the report the work will start. I will not touch the subject of non-conventional since our hon. Minister will speak on this subject in detail. We should keep integrated energy approach in mind and with a view make use of the collective gain we shall see that the aspirations and needs of the people are fulfilled to the maximum possible extent with our limited resources. As the hon. Members have said, we should be able to keep energy under some check by paying special attention to energy management, energy control and conservation. We require huge funds. We have prepared a report on power. If we stretch it to the end of this century or till 2000 A.D. then lakhs and crores of rupees will be required and then alone will we able to fulfill the requirements of our nation. Therefore we will have to keep restraint on ourselves, pay due consideration on energy and, it goes without saying that on the basis of priority due attention has to be paid on conservation. Ofcourse generation and conversation are both very essential. If we reduce even one per cent of transmission distribution loss, then crores of rupees can be saved and someone even says that this may result in a saving amounting to Rs. 500 crores. 56 per cent of our electricity is consumed in the industrial sector. According to the experts, if we change the design of the equipment, modernise them and manufacture them as per our requirement, then 15 per cent energy can be conserved. We have decided in this direction and have communicated it to all concerned in the country as well through the state Boards that if any industry reduces its consumption through convention then.

[*English*]

This will prove as an incentive rather than as a disincentive for the further allocation of power.

[*Translation*]

If it is saved and it maintains the same capacity of work without bringing any fall in the output, then this conversation of energy may be termed as a bonus. If in future also, if there is any need for giving energy, then it will be kept in view. In my view this will happen in the industrial sector.

Besides, we have also made efforts in the field of agriculture. We have carried out experiment of thousands of pumping sets functioning under the Department Agriculture. If they are proved to be standard pumping sets or if their design is slightly changed, then nearly 28 per cent electricity would be saved which is quite significant. If 28 per cent electricity is saved then a huge amount of money can be saved. It takes Rupees 1 or 1.25 crore to generate one megawatt electricity. In this way crores of rupees can be saved in this and energy conserved in such a way can be distribudted within the country wherever it is required.

I would also like to mention that we had convened a number of meetings for the purpose of monitoring. Last year from the very beginning we had started this work since 14th April itself. We have State level projects and if we consider them Statewise in order to find out the course of delay and at which place the equipment is reaching late, from which agency supplies have not been received and how can we co-ordinate with each other—we had discussed these points. (*Interruptions*).

In this way we paid attention on co-ordination, Mr. Yadav, you have been in the Government and have remained a very successful Minister. This need for co-ordination must have been felt in Ministry of Education as well. From the 14th April itself we called meetings at State level,

regional level and zonal level, which were attended by hon. Ministers, Secretaries and Chairmen. Irrespective of the fact whether it is Department of Coal. Railways or whether it is BHEL through which projects is made, each project was discussed across the table consequent upon these discussions, the result was that our Korba Project which was to be completed in 88-89 after three-four months was ready before 31st March 1988. This was made possible due to the monitoring and the attention paid to the points of delay and slackness. Our Power Finance Corporation constituted last year has got nearly Rs. 160 crore which is not quite sufficient. Therefore it sent small amounts of money to the State Government in a planned manner and made efforts that the equipment and other accessories should reach there in time. Sometimes there is a delay on our part and the cost of project is escalated in some cases. This is matter of concern and of serious nature it has been considered in depth and needs the same consideration in future too because the power sector is highly capital intensive and in case of slighest delay it causes a huge loss of crores of rupees.

If often happens that clearance is not given in respect of forest areas and the land acquisition causes further delay. There are land disputes among different parties which also cause delay. Sometimes I do not want to take the name, but in some States as our hon. Minister sitting here is aware, indiscipline is created or labour trouble comes up. I leave all this to Shri Sathe.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Please say something about Bihar also.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Don't ask me to speak on Bihar. I would speak on it later, otherwise I may miss some other important points.

(Interruptions)

We should try to see that things are not delayed. In this matter our State Boards and hon. Members can help us if they take up the dormant projects at their own level, whether it is Bihar, Bengal or Uttar Pradesh. If there is any problem, then it should be brought to our notice. We have discussed with their Power Ministers, separately, a number of times. In Bihar, despite our best efforts the plant load factor goes on decreasing instead of increasing....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI D. P. YADAV : The offices of the Minister of Coal should be set up there.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : This time eleven elecricity boards have made a lot of improvement. I would like to congratulate them for the same. The P.L.F. of the State which always used to remain 49 per cent, and not even 50 per cent has now reached approximately 53 per cent. This has indeed been a remarkable achievement. This is not a trick but a fact and I welcome it. Yet we have a lot more to do. I would like to say one thing before the House that often a lot is said against the State Electricity Boards that it is corrupt, incompetent and does not have a working policy. There are a number of such charges which spoil their image. If all this happens and had our State Elecricity Boards not done all this work, even then at least it should be appreciated that State Electricity Boards have to undergo many difficulties. I want to bring this fact on record that no useful purpose can be served by demoralising anyone. What are the financial constraints of State Electricity Boards ? They do not have a single penny in hand. Whatever they have got is in the form of loan or borrowings on which they have to pay interest. When the constraint as well as the interest goes on increasing then 20 per cent of the whole project goes in the form of interest. We took up this issue during the meeting of the Power Ministers too and we are trying by all means to see that their 50 per cent loan may be converted into equity. We have raised this issue and we want the hon. Members also to raise them in their respective States and try that the 50 per cent loan may be converted into equity so that the money thus available could be utilised for modernisation and removable and thus we will able to increase our capacity. Beside this, according to the

World Bank Agreement, it is obligatory for every State to give the rural subsidy to its Board, whereas State Electricity Board is a commercial undertaking and has to show 3 per cent surplus. Inspite of being a commercial undertaking there are a number of States which have given them the rural elecrification subsidy. The result is that we are committed to rural electrification, reform in rural areas and development on socio-economic front. This is the plan of action but why are the commercial organisations like State Elcetricity Boards being penalised for this ? We raised this matter in the meeting of Power Minister and have also taken up the matter of capital re-structuring of State Electricity Boards. Along with this we have also requested the Ministers that they should see that there respective States provide rural subsidy. The question of Tariff is also linked with it. All of us have to endeavour to provide electricity to the villages. Today approximately 74.5 per cent of rural areas have been electrified. But I do not consider it electrification if it reaches only 5-6 places in a village or it just passes through a village.

We have to keep in mind the resources available in the country. Today the Rural Electrification Corporation is giving priority to harijan, tribal and backward areas and in particular to States where less than 65% of the villages are electrified. Priority must be given to such areas. It is hoped that by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan all villages in the country would be electrified. Recently, electrification has been completed in rural areas of Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Electrification in some more States is nearing completion. A scheme called 'Kutir Jyoti' has been envisaged in the Budget. What would be the life without light ?

It has been decided to provide a single point light connection for the 5 lakh people living below the poverty line in rural areas during 1988-89. Similarly a provision has been made to provide 50,000 sets to poor farmers under the 'Jaldhara' scheme. There is another thing. A very good programme has been chalked out for renovation and modernisation. It was hoped that the work would be completed in 3-4 years because the initial stage takes time. If the work had been completed in the States having 162 units and 34 stations, an additional 1375 megawatt of electricity would have been available through this renovation and modernisation. This is certainly remarkable. Our Plant Load Factor has also increased. Some projects are nearing completion in Bhatinda, Ropar and Kota. Wherever this work has been undertaken, the results have been satisfactory. The Government invites hon. Members to pinpoint any Lacunae in its working but they are requseted to highlight its achievements also. A Centrally-sponsored amount of Rs. 500 crores have been kept aside for this. The Centre can also release it. This plan was meant for thermal units. Now, greater emphasis is being laid on hydel power through a programme called 'Operating and Renovation Hydel Scheme.' Nearly 60 such projects have been identified which were conceived for producing hydel power and further improvement can be made in their working if old hydel equipments is renovated. Hon. Members mentioned the Koel Karo Project. I can not say much about it because they might have more information :—

[*English*]

As I mentioned before, land acquisition is one of the objects which keep many a matter pending and delay the project. A writ petition regarding land acquisition for Koel Karo project is pending in Supreme Court. The matter is *sub judice*. I hope, the hon. Member will not press me after this explanation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : It is the hon. Minister who is taking time.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I have not made any complaint.

[*English*]

The plant load factor of Bihar in 1987-88 was 32.2% up to Feb. 1988.

[*Translation*]

Now, please tell me. The hon. Minister

of Bihar has given his co-operation. There are certain historical things. It takes time to mend ways. I also come from Uttar Pradesh and I know that in some cases it takes time to set them on right path. Yet Bihar has always shown a tendency to be more backward instead of forward. The Koel Karo Project is *sub-judice* but not the plant load factor. You should sit together and make efforts to finalise something. The level in Bihar is 20% below than that of the national level. Bihar has been in the forefront of the freedom struggle and has contributed in the nation-building process. The country will benefit if the State is given national-level importance. I shall not take much time. I shall just say that the Government does have certain shortcomings. Many objectives are far from being acheived. The country's resources are limited. Renovation and modernisation should be undertaken. An important issue is that of transmission and distribution losses. This was given a lot of attention when the Electricity Supply Act was amended in the House. A provision was made to make it a cognisable offence and punish the people who are found guilty. Some work has been done but a lot remains. We had chalked out a scheme in consultation with each other. I throw a challenge not just to the Chairman, Secretary or officials of State Electricity Boards but anyone, any citizen of India, any scientist in the country may bring an innovative scheme or give concrete suggestions to reduce transmission and distribution losses. The Government is willing to give crores of rupees as reward. I repeat this challenge and say that this is an important decision taken by the Government and announced that not only our Chairman will see that person but even if any person submit a scheme and prove thereby that transmission losses can be reduced then not noly he but every official of that division would be welcomed and honoured. Our engineers and technicians may try to formulate a plan and prove thereby that the 20-21% loss in transmission and a loss Rs. 500 crores being incurred by the country can be saved. I seek the co-operation of all hon. Members on this respect.

The country has made historical progress this year yet we are not fully satisfied The Government is hopeful of succeeding in its objective and eradicating poverty from the country. 'Power and energy have a major role to play to acheive this objective. These two sectors can take our country forward. The Government will take special care of rural areas in its efforts to take the country forward. Apart from rural areas, factories and industries with shortage of electricity and manpower will also be given special attention. For solving the problem of unemployment and implementing the Government's plans, we need your cooperation. I seek this co-operation from all hon. Members so that we may work together to realise the hon. Prime Minister's dream of taking India into the 21st century. With these words I conclude.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Chairman Sir, just now the hon. Minister gave a speech. She lauded the Government's acheivements in the energy sector, whether in coal production or in power projects. She also thanked the officials of her Department.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Should I take it back ?

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : No, in fact I want the hon. Minister to go still further. If the demands of the workers employed in these industries are not met, they resort to agitations and even strikes but in that situation the Government adopts oppressive methods. I feel that the Government should stop playing foe and lend a friendly ear to their grievances. The Government's attitude towards the workers must be generous, if it wants to develop these industries and bring in the socialist framework it visualises.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, in this time of crisis neither the workers nor the Government has adopted an aggressive attitude towards each other.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Just now it was discussed that there is a power shortage in our country. Drought has only magnified this problem. In power shortages, drought has created a national crisis. Now a question arises how to coordinate the

power projects because we are unable to control drought and floods and both cause destruction. A solution can be found to save the country from the destruction caused by these natural calamities.

Mr. Chairman Sir, now the situation is that drought has led to a water scarcity which in turn has led to a fall in the production of hydro-electric power. Sir, although the Government is fully aware of all these things but I should still like to emphasize that there should be co-ordination between the hydro-electric and thermal power sectors. Power cuts can create a lot of inconveniences. So adjustments should be made in such a way that one sector makes up for a shortfall in the other. In this manner a crisis of this kind can be averted. In this connection I would like to refer to North-Eastern region which has always been a flood prone area. If the Government takes the stand that in the flood prone regions, Hydro-Electric Projects are to be started on a large scale, then the North-East region, which has so far been neglected and is far behind with regard to electricity generation, should get top priority. Now the need of the hour is this that the Government should make arrangement for hydro-electricity generation and also take up hydro-electric projects in the three states i.e. Bihar, Bengal and Assam which are backward in electricity generation, on priority basis so as to exploit the hydro-electric potential of the regions.

This is the region where basic facilities and infrastructure for setting up Thermal-Power Stations such as coal is available in abundance, but it is a matter of regret that the regions despite being rich in coal deposits, are lacking in the thermal Power Stations, whereas they have been set up in other regions where coal is scarce, by transporting coal from other regions. In these regions shortage of electricity is not so alarming as is in Bihar, Bengal and Assam.

Why is this done ? I read somewhere that during the British rule a policy was framed that Thermal Power Stations and Super-Thermal Power Plants were to be set up near coal-pits. I come from Bihar, which is rich in coal deposits, but there power situation is the worst as compared to other regions in the country. Per capita production and consumption of electricity is the lowest in Bihar. According to 1985-86 data, the All-India average of per capita production of electricity is 243.37 kilowatt as against 123.54 kilowatt in Bihar.

In Seventh Plan, Rs. 1083 crores have been allocated for Power sector in Bihar. It appears that it stands at 8th position in order of priority with regard to money given to States by the Centre. Just intervening in the debate, the hon. Minister has stated the regions, where there is regional imbalance and where there is shortage of power, will be given priority. In the face of above statement I fail to understand as to why Bihar has been positioned 8th in the matter of allocation of funds for it, rather it should have been given top priority in the Seventh Plan because it is a backward state.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Please also tell me as to where Rajasthan stands.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Bihar is far below Rajasthan.

This is the sitution in Bihar. Alongwith rural electrification, it has also been said that the Government is much concerned about farmers. But what is the condition of farmers ? Out of the total power generated how much is supplied to them ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, with your permission I want to say onething. The Government has tried its best for Bihar. In Bihar a consultance team was also sent to go into the functioning of Electricity Board and suggest ways and measures to improve the situation. That team also returned without doing any concrete thing.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was referring to backwardness of Bihar, and the extent to which the Central Government is accountable for this. As far as the question of allotment of funds to the plan heads is concerned, Bihar has no say in it. Whatever you are saying I

agree to that Bihar Government, which is the Government of the Ruling Party and the officers sent there are responsible for it. When this matter was taken up in to the Consultative Committee for discussion a question was raised as to whether the matter be left over to the State Government or not ? In the end it was decided that the matter should not be totally left over to the State Government alone. Today the Central Government is well aware of the situation in Bihar. I think you will find it difficult to bale out the state from its present situation. In the absence of effective monitoring, the sitaution in Bihar will never improve.

Now I want to talk about rural electrification. It has been stated that the target has been fixed to supply electricity to approximately 75% villages in the country. But in Bihar electricity has so far been supplied to 58 per cent villages only, though the hon. Minister little while ago has stated that electricity has already been supplied to 65 per cent villages in the country. Government is requested to take steps to supply electricity to more and more villiages.

Now I would like to talk about few old schemes for which Bihar is not at fault. There is one Damodar Valley Corporation. The water of rivers which should have naturally gone to Bihar is not being made available to it. The supply of water has been discontinued to Tilaiya which should have been made available to it. Due to this, Bihar has been suffered on many counts. Bihar lost its land, water and money by way of sharing one third of the cost of the project but in return it got electricity for the name-sake only. Same is the case with Farakka also. Government built a dam on the river Ganga. Land pertaining to Bihar was acquired for this also. Not only this, Bihar have to make part with its coal and water too, but it failed to get electricity from the project. This is the condition of Bihar today. I want to emphasise that Bihar is the only state which kept quiet at that time. Had there been another state it would have revolted against it. Bihar has been subjected to all kind of injustices and exploitations. This is the reason why situation is deteriorating in Bihar. I fail to understand the reasons why the Central Government is not paying any attention towards it. From Bihar, only 4 to 5 opposition candidates have been elected to the House. Majority of the Members in this House from Bihar belongs to the Congress Party. It appears to me that these Congress M.Ps from Bihar have failed to impress upon the Congress High Command and the High Command in Delhi about the condition prevailing in Bihar. Bihar is slowly drifting towards hell. Nobody knows what the future of Bihar is in the offiing.

It is claimed that national grid is being set up and entire net work of transmission lines in the country is being connected with it. It is a good thing which should be done. What is the reason for not paying attention to the area where all the facilities are already available.

Just now matter was raised about Koelkaro and Salal Projects. This project has been lying incomplete for the last 15 to 16 years. The cost has escalated. It is a good thing that increased cost has been borne by the Government. The Government is scrapping the Koelkaro project in the name of cost escalation. The Government says that the cost of electricity generation will come about 155 paise per unit there. It is not known why the Government is not approving the scheme. Whole matter did came up before the Consultative Committee. I don't know whether all bottlenecks have so far been cleared. Both the Parties went to the court. On the one hand there was land dispute and on the other tribals were agitated.

15.00hrs.

Whole of the matter has been settled but Government is soughting extension of time from the court...(*Interruptions*)...Iwant to say only one thing more that my district Nalanda is situated very near from the coal pit and since 1980 when I become Member of the House, I have been continuously making demand to set up even a small Thermal-Power Plant on the bank of river Ganges either at Bokhtyarpur or Fatuha. As the hon. Minister is saying that small schemes will be good, my idea is by taking 2 to 3 districts as a unit and by keeping in

mind the needs of 10 years hence, small projects should be planned and in this connection I would like to make a demand that in order to meet the needs of electricity of Nalanda and Patna districts a Thermal Power Plant should be set up either at Bokhtyarpur or Fatuha.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having called me to speak in this debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

Sir, I rise to support the Demands. As the time is short, I won't like to explain how important is energy to our economy. In fact we cannot move foreward an inch along the path of economic development, progress and prosperity without energy, without power. And that is why it has been rightly said that energy is one of the four sectors of production land, labour and capital, and then comes energy. You know how prominent a position the Soviet Union occupies in the whole of the world. In fact it is a super power now and a few years before, a top Soviet leader while explaining their achievements said that they had achieved two things. One was Soviet and other thing was power. That is, they had generated power in required quantity, in abundant measure, and they had organised the Soviet people, the Panchayats they had channelised properly the people's power, lok shakti, blending of the two—people's power together with or coupled with energy they had made tremendous impact in the whole of the world and they had converted the Soviet Union into the greatest power of the world.

Sir, energy is very important and we are discussing it here—

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : (Bolpur) Energy power. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : That is only haunting you. Somnathji, that is one-thing that haunts you not energy power, and that is why you are getting power famine in West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have enough power. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Very good. Then why are you clamouring here for power projects ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You have surplus now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, this time should not be deducted from the time allotted to me. I am in no way responsible for these interruptions.

I congratulate the Government particularly our Ministers who are quite energetic. Under their able quidance the power sector had performed well during this year under review, that is, the outgoing year. Although, we have a very serious drought this year, the power generation position is by and large satisfactory. In fact, the hydel power generation has been good. The thermal power generation is all time higher. It is a matter of gratification that plant load factor has risen as high as 56.4 Last year, it was 53 point something. It is a tremendous achievement.

Over and above, one thing is that our Energy Ministry has proved equally to the task and risen to the occasion by energising 2.27 lakh pump sets during a short period from August to November. This is under the drought scheme and there is an achievement of 2.27 lakh pump sets against the target of 1.5 lakh. It is almost double. This shows the keen interest they have taken in the functioning of the Ministry.

By the time we achieved independence, our total power generation was as low as 1700 mega watt. Now, over the years since independence, we have gone beyond 50,000 mega watt. So, it is a tremendous achievement. But with this, there should not be any room for complaceny on the part of the Government of India. As you know, half of the country now is facing power shortage. In fact, in answer to a question, the hon. Minister has stated that

overall powers shortage is of the order of 11%. But there are States like Karnataka and Orissa, where there is acute power shortage. The main objective of the 7th Plan in the power sector was to attain self-sufficiency but that is not going to happen. In that way, that purpose is going to be defeated. Of course, there are several constraints—funds constraint, resource constraint etc. But any way, by the end of the 7th Plan, we will be having the Government also admits—power shortage of 10,000 mega watt. Again it would rise to to the tune of 15,000 mega watt by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan. How do you meet this shortage ? That is the question. This is a subject in the concurrent list that we are discussing here. However sincere the Government of India may be, as I have told you, in the Central sector, the total power generation accounts for only 21%. The rest is generated in the power houses run and controlled by the State Governments, State Electricity Boards. Again the work of transmission and distribution is being looked after by the State Electricity Boards. Virtually, there is very little control in the Government of India under the Ministry of Energy, to exercise its power over the work of the State Electricity Board or on the performance in the power sector. As you know, the condition of many of the State Electricity Boards is just miserable and awful. They are in red. They are sustaining about 1100 crores of rupees as loss annually. I am not talking about coal raw. But I am giving a reference about it. There is an alarming proportion of arrears to the tune of more than rupees 1,000 crores which are accumulated against the State Electricity Boards towards payment of coal bills. Such a high arrear of about more than Rs. 1,000 crores is pending. The hon. Minister Shri Vasant Sathe is having his one hand on coal and the other on power. Are the State Electricity Boards amenable to discipline ? What is the level of efficiency ? Is. all the concern expressed by us reflected in the working of the Boards ? Every year we are expressing concern here. But does it show any improvement in the functioning of the State Electricity Board ? I have my reservation and doubts. I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister how they are thinking about it. Rampant corruption is going on in the functioning of the Boards. For months together, the lines are out of order. There are instances where the mechanics do not turn up to attend to the repairs. I would suggest that there should be a restriction that if there is power failure and power is not supplied to any consumer for a minimum of 20 days in a month and minimum of 16 hours a day, no electricity bill should be given to such consumers. In spite of power failures, they are going out of the way to collect their dues. (*Interruptions*)

I congratulate the Government for their performance on the plant load factor. But it should be further raised to 60%.

T and D loss is something on which our heads hang in shame because it is very unfavourable compared with the PLF obtaining in the developing countries. In Japan it is 3.5%, in West Germany 4.7%, USA 6.6%. In our country, if T and D loss is reduced to 10% and PLF is raised to 60%, I believe, about 7 to 8,000 MW of power could be saved and that would amount to the saving of Rs. 8,000 crores.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You have to change them.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : This could be done. T and D Programme has to be speeded up and properly menitoned. The Control Electricity Authority has to be tightened up. BHEL is doing good work. It should be brought under the control of the Ministry of Energy ? The nodal Conservation Organisation should be set up. There is a draft laws by the Indian Law Institute for this. If everything is tightend up and all cooperate, about 20% energy could be conserved by proper management of energy.

What is the objection to involve private sector in the power generation programme ? Without power we cannot move an inch. In a developing country, there is always resource constraint. With proper restrictions, with proper safeguards, if the Private Sector is encouraged and involved, there is no harm. While giving new licences to the industrialists, to have the captive power plant for their own purpose

should be made as a pre-condition. At the same time, the big industrial houses, who are talking quite a lot of power when we are facing power shortage, they should be prevailed upon to go in for their own captive power plant. As far as the NRIs are concerned, they should be encouraged.

So far as Orissa is concerned, there is the Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant which of late is going to have World Bank finance. But it is yet to take off. No work has started. It should be expedited. The II Valley Thermal Power Plant in Brajrajnagar in the Sambalpur District of Orissa as well as the Talcher unit falls in my constituency. Orissa is a backward State. We are fighting for the removal of the State's backwardness. Because of power shortage, students cannot read and pump-sets do not work. Due to shortage of power, electricity is not available there. It is very much hardhitting the economic growth of the State. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to give personal attention to these two proposed power projects so that the work can start immediately.

Now I come to Coal. As far as Coal is concerned, I would like to congratulate the Government and the Coal India Limited because they have performed better this year also. They have made record production. At the same time, I would like to mention that they have reached not only the production target but also there is an improvement in productivity in OMS also. In regard to safety measures, housing, sanitation, drinking-water coverage and other welfare measures, there is some good improvement. I would like to point out that when there is more production, there is more loss also. It is a matter of concern. We have to see as to how to increase production and productivity and bring down the production cost. This factor has to be gone into in depth.

Further, the working conditions of our coal mines are not comarable with the Western countries. Of course they can be compared with that of China. There, the OMS is 2.01 Mt. whereas in India, it is only 1.08 Mt. Again, this OMS in underground mining is decreasing and the quality of coal is decreasing. We have to upgrade the quality of coal, improve the quality of coal and we have to bring down the production cost. These are our problems. By the end of this century, our requirement in coal will be 417 million tonnes. Now, in many of the coal mines, the gestation period is 12 years. Unless all such coal mines start working right now or some of them will be starting shortly—we cannot reach this target. This is our problem. Keeping all these factors in mind, there should be a comprehensive planning. Money should be sanctioned. Projects should be sanctioned. Required funds should be made available. There are certain problems regarding land acquisition. Workers' participation in management should be expedited. I know that the hon. Minister's mind is engaged in this matter. This should be expeditde. Let the workers have their own say. Let us involve the workers. Let the Managers be made more accountable. Let there be stability continuity together with accountability as far managerial level is concerned, development status of coal should be a mix of booths underground mining and open cast mining. New people should be brought in. Old people above 45 years should be given an option to retire. There should be some mechanisation. Also, there is the human factor.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about Members of Parliament above 45 years of age ?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : You please start yourself resorting to that. You are quite a senior Member..... (*Interruptions*). I am concluding. Before that I would like to say something about the periphery development. Job has to be linked with the land acquisition programme. One has to appreciate and the miseries of the people who are being uprooted for the expansion of coal field Job has to be linked up. Environment pollution is very much there. Please find out social welfare measures and measures for peripheral development will have to be taken with sincerity and seriousness. I now conclude with one request. As in other fields of coal also, Orissa which has huge reserves of coal, remains neglected and ignored. It should be completely streamlined in Orissa immediately.

I wish the Ministry and the energetic

Minister well. It is quite a challenging job, as you know, power holds the key to our economic development. Even the Planning Commission going out of the way, should allot more funds to this Ministry to face the challange.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is no use repeating the good points that have already been made. It was a wonderful speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You realised it after he finished.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I want to say a few words about coal. I feel.....

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are very fond of Mr. Jaffar Sharief.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Yes, Sir. It is a very good team under the stewardship of Mr. Sathe. Coal does not seem to be in good shape. I have not collected figures like my friends. I feel the Minister of Energy and his friends, are all energetic people. And Mr. Sathe has already earned laurels for his clarity at the conceptual level. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a Laural and Hardy. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I want that he should pay his attention to the coal sector. I have the privilege of seeing some coal mines. Certain mines are very weak. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Nowadays we are having Laural and Hardy here and Marx Brothers on that side. It is all full of humour. (*Interruptions*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I want you to be humorous. But simultaneously you take thing very seriously. I had the privilege of seeing certain mines. We reached rock bottom. But there was no coal. And the ready answer would be to close down it. But you should not close down mines unless you find employment for the people who are working there. What I except from you is not close down the mines. What I expect from you is to respond to the situation. Something has to be done. And that something has to be a radial one. You have reached rock bottom. I have lot of sympathy for the labour because most of the time I am left of centre. If the labour force has no job to do they will feel utterly demoralised because they will not be earning the wages. In order to instil in them a sense of making some contribution to the nation-building, we are wasting the labour force. Therefore, I will not mention the names of those mines because you know better, you are an expert by this time. You have an open cast mine which is very good, there you can see how you can exploit coal reserves. In the case of certain mines, you have reached rock bottom. There is no scope of getting coal. Therefore, if you close down and throw the labour force on to the road side, that cannot be accepted. There should be some scheme whereby you will find alternative employment for labour. I wish and that some day, you will come and tell us that such and such mine is closed because there is no coal and you have found solution to the problem of employment.

As my friend was saying, there is a lot of—I will not say corruption because corruption is an all-pervading situation—indiscipline. He was referring to the electricity boards. Some people wanted to convince me that it was a matter of book adjustment. It is a government institution and that is also a government institution. But there is terrible financial indiscipline. It may be Western Coal Fields or Eastern Coal Fields or the holding company, the Coal India keeps records updated. If an electricity board owes money, it should pay within the stipulated period. Otherwise, I have seen so many industries incurring the losses that accumulate over the years. I am not mentioning of a small industry. It has been incurring losses for the last one decade and as of now the losses have accumulated to Rs. 200 crores. But they balance the budget every year. They show how much loss is

there and everybody gets pay and they don't worry about it. Therefore, this financial indiscipline must be eradicated.

The Eastern Coal Fields are in bad shape, so also BCCL. As for J and K State, we don't get good quality of coal. But in Nichama there was some hope Handwara. The Minister has visited J and K States; he takes a lot of interest I offer; greetings for that sentiment. He must know better about Kalaket coal. I want him to satisfy himself whether J and K is deficient in stocks of coal or whether there is any possibility for exploitation. If he satisfies himself and say shat J and K has no coal reserves, that will be based on good survey. I will be awaiting his scrutiny of facts when he comes forward with something concrete.

One more word about coal. He was suggesting that he will be requiring 470 million tonnes by the turn of the centure and the coal production is very low. Somebody suggested that we should import coal from Australia. But there should be some document from an efficient Minister like him that he feels concerned about coal, coal in not is good shape. Next time we must hear from him or when he replies to this debate whether our despondency about coal reserves, coal exploitation, coal production, loss and the financial indiscipline is a correct picture or not.

About energy I expect Mr, Sathe—because nobody can doubt his conceptual clarity which is very much needed in Ministers who handle such important departments and his capacity to deal with situations—to tell us whether he will organise a national grid or not. The grid is very important because the country is one; in one part there is darkness and in another part there is a lot of electricity and so there is a lot of imbalance. We want Mr. Sathe to organise a *pucca* definite national grid.

. In the north where I am concerned with HP and other hilly areas including J and K there should be northern grid. It has to be a viable proposition. As of now, I don't feel it is a viable proposition because we should have sufficient electricity in J and K. We may be deficient at this moment of time. But if there is a grid, we can benefit from that. Mr. Sathe knows that we don't have even transmitter lines.

Mr. Sathe has been in charge of so many Ministries and he had the time to understand the culture mosaic and the industrial development of various regions. I tell you, we don't have a viable industrial sector. Once I asked a question to the Finance Minister as to what is the share of Jammu and Kashmir in the public sector. He said our share was Rs. 6.7 crores, that is, HMT unit. It comes to 0.07 per cent of the total investment. We have no regrets on that account because essentially big industry may not be required there. We have three resources—water, forests and tourism. In the absence of any big industry in J and K there are sectors which should receive tremendous attention.

We are thankful to the Government of India particularly Prime Minister that during the last one and a half years tourism has received lot of attention and also generation of electricity. But a person like Mr. Sathe should understand that we have the capacity to produce 20000 MW of electricity. Perhaps we are second only to Assam in water resources. We have so far harnessed only 208 MW and the credit for that goes to Sheikh Abdullah in whose eight years period tremendous attention was paid to generation of electricity. Then we came little upward on the map.

Salal has changed the situation but you will give us some electricity from Salal—may be 75 MW—that could meet our requirements. Our biggest problem is that there are no transmission lines. Something should be done to give individual consumers there is Kashmir. About Salal we have some complaint but Mrs. Rohtagi got a chit from her colleague saying that it was within the reasonable time.

"Salal ki ham thodi si bahar dekh len. Uska aap khyal kijiye."

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I said the leakage was within the reasonable limit.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There is corruption and sluggishness. Kindly look into that. Make us benefit from Salal.

Then Dulhasti is also sluggish. Uri project has received the attention of Mr. Sathe but I want if you decide at this moment to make people of J and K State very happy you can commit yourself today that within 2 years you will make J and K self-sufficient in electricity. At some point of time we will be exporting electricity but today we except from the Minister that there should be no shut down particularly in Kashmir province which is having cold climate. If there is no electricity there are no facilities. Everyday there is shut down for 3 hours at intervals. That leaves bad taste in the mouth. That makes the whole life miserable We do not care much of electricity but whatever little quantity is required, I think. the hon. Minister can commit himself that within 2 years he will make us self-sufficient. Then you will also be advising other Ministries to create some industry which is pollution free and capital light such as electronics and other industries.

There is one proposal. I have said about Dulhusti and Uri projects. About Uri, I would say that engineers, as are available, and the labour force, as are available in Jammu and Kashmir State, must be employed. We should not get people from other parts of the country. There is lot of unemployment. If you get some junior, engineers they will get promotional steps. They will feel happy. So, you will kindly consider that you will employ those people who are available there.

There is a proposal with you about gas turbine. I think, by this time, it must have been cleared. I don't know but at one point of time, the Chief Minister was very much worried about that. It should be easily done. In this transitional period, that can ease the situation. If it has been cleared, well and good. If it has not been cleared, I will request you, when you reply to the debate, kindly say a word about gas turbine so that electricity shortage in the traditional period will be overcome.

There are smaller units also—one in Ladakh and in other arts of Jammu and Kashmir State. Those projects should also receive attention. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to discuss a few matters of the context. The matter with regard to Electricity Boards was being discussed just now. I feel disappointed to see rampant corruption in the Electricity Boards. Not even a single State Electricity Board is exception to it. The concerned employees were found to be involved in selling valuable things of the Boards. Assets worth crores of rupees were found when the houses of some officers of Electricity Boards in States were raided. Electricity Boards are not at all bothered about returning the large amount of money payable to the Ministry.

When we talk about Energy here the Central Government is held responsible for various lapses. But this fact is ignored that Electricity Boards have grabbed large amounts of money belonging to the Central Government. The problem cannot be solved merely by blaming the Central Government. I suggest you to make one point programme for the welfare of the public and no leniency should be allowed in removing hurdles whatsoever they may be in implementing it. This House is soverign, I suggest you to bring all the Electricity Boards under Central Government. The names of Electricity Boards may be changed by calling them as energy Centres and they are brought under the control of the Central Government. In order to achieve this end, a law should be made.

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Even at present, the various departments of Central Government like Railway and the Post Offices are working quite efficiently. With mere bringing of Electricity Boards under the control of Central Government and setting up of a Central grid, a lot of improvement and efficiency will be seen in their working. You do take a bold step like this.

I have emphasised upon the preparation of one point programme for the welfare of people. How shameful it is that we remain a silent spectator to the theft of power being done in the name of transmission loss to the tune of 10 to 20%. We let such things happen before our own eyes,

for which we have to suffer ultimately. Proper attention must be paid towards this. Anyone trying to create obstacles in the work of public welfare should be dealt with strictly.

Bihar is lagging far behind in the field of Electricity inspite of having better resources. It is not a matter to laugh at people make fun whenever the matter relating to Bihar is raised either in the House or elsewhere. It is not a matter of fun. Bihar is also a part of India and it needs Government assistance. This particular state should not be neglected any cost. There is no scarcity of resources in Bihar. I told earlier in the House that the rivers emanating from Nepal had been causing havoc to Northern Bihar. We have good relations with Nepal at present. We should enter into some sort of agreement with them in order to save Bihar from the furry of the rivers. Through I am aware of the fact that this mattes does not come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Energy, but this Ministry also has some responsibillty. Think so. We may enter into an agreement with Nepal under which rivers of Nepal could be harnessed. Power so generated by constructing dams on the rivers in Nepal will help to bring prosperity not only in Nepal but also in Northern parts of India. I made a mention to it the Prime Minister also. He raised this issue in the SAARC conference and also talked to the Maharaja of Nepal. But I want that the matter should be further pursued.

Bihar is a very rich in coal deposits. But the people of Bihar are supplied coal at very high rates, though it is costly in other parts of the country also. Sufficient quantity of coal is not supplied to the power houses in Bihar. I praise Shri Jaffer Shareef for giving an assurance to take action against Mafia. Shri Vasant Sathe have also given the same assurance. In fact, actions are being taken against them for the last few months, but it requires to be further accelerated with the joint efforts of the Centre and States. A handful of people should not be allowed to create troubles in this regard. Shri Sathe has rightly stated that the serious view is to be taken against such activities which are taking the country to dogs. You are very well aware of the prices of Steel prevailing in Japan and Korea. We have to see our selves as to where we stand in the export market. Labourers on the other hand, should not be deprived of their rightful claims.

It is observed that member of a family who joins an Organised sector enjoys a good salary while the other who continues to be in a village finds it difficult even to make his both ends meet, and this is not justified. I am in favour of the economic development of the whole country. If at all there is need of creating trade unionism, it should be healthy trade unionism and their representatives should also be elected by secret ballot. You have chosen a wise method. (*Interruptions*) I was saying that it was quite appreciating that workers participation in Management was being ensured. But this participation should be from the lowest level to the highest level and it should not be like that a man after obtaining the signature of 10 to 20 thousand persons with the help of muscle power, claims himself to be a representative, whatever decisions are taken, they should be taken through secrat ballot only. Only then, people participation in real sense will be ensured.

A number of major coal mines of Bihar have been under fire for many years. Though Government has made efforts to extinguish it, but it has not been able to bring satisfactory result. In this way, our precious national wealth is being destroyed. Every possible attempt should be made to extinguish the fire of these mines. A huge open cost mine has been found in Jalmatia in Raj Mahal in Bihar. But it is not being exploited fully. It is most unfortunate that Mafia has been able to spread their drag-net at that place also. I happaned to know from your report that the coal field of Raj Mahal could not be properly exploited because NTPC did not take coal in the required quantities. Both of these department are under your jurisdiction, be it coal field of Raj Mahal, or Farakka or Kahalgaon projects of NTPC, they come under your jurisdiction. They should be coordinated. The pace of the development of thermal power plant in Kehalgaon is also very slow. As the

local people are pinning high from this thermal power plant, it should be developed speedily.

I would like to make one more point. Coal India has acquired big machines. But a proper planning has not been mooted of these machines to make use. The hon. Minister is requested to say something about this also in his reply. When I visited Dhanbad, I was told that the machines bought many years ago have not at all been utilized. But they have caused increase in the cost of production, because expenditure incurred on machines is included in the cost of production. Proper Planning should be made. Machines should be bought only when they are absolutely required because our emphasis should be to reduce the price of coal to the extent possible. The economy of this country depends entirely on coal. Power is generated by coal and power will enable to bring industrialization. So the immediate requirement is to reduce the price of coal as much as possible, but certainly not at the cost of profit.

I have seen the annual report of the Ministry and from this it appears that the Government is considering for setting up mini Hydel Projects. In this regard, I would like to submit that there are many small rivers in South Bihar on which the mini Hydel Projects can be set up and the power can also be generated from these projects.

The emphasis on the non-conventional sources of energy has been given for the last several years by Shri Vasant Sathe and this is a remarkable thing but unfortunately, its benefits could not reach to the villages. Generally, the rural people do not know any thing about these programmes. May be the people of only two or three villages know about this but the inhabitants of North Bihar know nothing about this. Shri D.P. Yadav has contributed a lot in this regard. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that the Government should pay its maximum attention for educating public about non-conventional sources of energy and should also create a modern village in every district so that the people may get knowledge about the non-conventional energy.

At last, I would like to say one thing. (*Interruptions*) ...There is no shortage of Uranium in Bihar. Uranium is the main raw material for generation of Nuclear Power and Bihar is the only State where Uranium is found in abundance but till now not even a single Nuclear Power Plant has been set up in Bihar. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to set up at least two Nuclear Power Plants so that we may say with proud at the time of discussion on Energy Ministry next year that the whole of the Bihar has been electrified and lighted.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words in support of the demands for grants moved by the Hon. Minister of Energy.

Severe drought conditions prevailed in Tamil Nadu last year which affected the power production in the State. Despite this, due to the sustained hard work of our farmers, they were able to maintain the food production at an appreciable level. This hardwork of our farmers, I hope, would move the Hon. Minister to set up more power plants in the State for increasing the power production.

Monsoons have continuously failed in the State. Even this year there is no hope of receiving rainfall. So far there is no rain. Therefore, there is no hope of producing power through Jaldhara scheme. We must pay attention to other sources of production. Atomic and thermal power production should be encouraged and steps must be taken to produce atomic and thermal power in the State.

For the past 20 years, dravidian parties ruled the State. The two dravidian parties which ruled the State did not draw any basic plan for increasing power production in the State. (*Interruptions*)

I know. Yes, Yes, I know. I was in power. I know.

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* Translate of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[*English*]

DR. A. KALANIDHI : (Modras Central) Just listen to me. During the period of Dr. Kalaignar only all the villages were electrified. Power connections were given to all the pumsets.

He should not give any wrong information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Sit down.

[*Translation*]

* SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : That time also, Dr. When the dravidian parties were in power, no basic plan was drawn for power production in the State.

I would like to remind them one thing. Hon. Kalaignar was then the Chief Minister. Hon. MGR was in a separate party. At that time, MGR toured the districts of Tamil Nadu and came to know that the farmers were not being provided electricity in the requisite quantities. He, therefore, mobilised the farmers to start an agitation against the Government. Hon. Dr. Kalanidhi should know this. If farmers would have been provided with adequate electricity, MGR would not have started an agitation at all.

[*English*]

DR. KALANIDHI : No, no. He is giving wrong information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When your turn comes, you may speak. This is not the way. Please take yourseat.

DR. KALANIDHI : He is giving wrong information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When your turn comes, you reply to him.

[*Translation*]

* SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Therefore, Sir, a specific plan for increasing power production in the State is necessary. Hon. member is getting agitated.

Over the past 20 years when the dravidian parties were in power, Tamil Nadu had gone backward in industrial development. When the President Hon. R. Venkataraman was the Industries Minister in the State, Tamil Nadu stood fourth in industrial development.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Please take your seat. He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : During the period of Shri, R. Venkataraman, Tamil Nadu was in the 4th position in industrial development. During DMK rule it was elevated to the 3rd position. Now the Hon. Minister of State for Home says, during the President's rule, the State has gone to 19th position.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Over the past 20 years, Tamil Nadu had not achieved any progress in industrial development. (*Interruptions*)

I know. I was there. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. When your turn comes, you reply.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may not speak what you like. He will put his own views. Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

* SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : During the rule of dravidian parties, Ta. Nadu had been relegated to 16th posi. as far as industrial development v concerned.

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

English]

DR. A. KALANIDHI : That is not rect, Sir.

anslation]

* SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : ›wer sector was not managed properly. ıt had been managed properly, Tamil ıdu would not have gone backward this

Not only this. During the time of ravidian parties' rule, mass recruitments ıe made to the Tamil Nadu Electricity ard. There were many malpractices in .e recruitment and selection process fered from many defects. Corruption as rampant in the recruitment process. ıere were serious complaints. The panels drawn up are still there. This was the condition when dravidian parties were in ıle. Now there is President's rule.

nglish]

DR. A. KALANIDHI : You rode on th of us, in 1980 on DMK and in 1984 n AIADMK. If corruption was there during MGR's time, then is corruption a criterion for crowning him with Bharat Ratna ?

[Translation]

* SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : I ıst refer to the past things. Then only me to things which exist now.

[English]

DR. A. KALANIDHI : You conferred Bharat Ratna on MGR. Why did you confer Bharat Ratna on MGR ?

ranslation]

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : At during this President's rule power duction must be increased and distri- to the farmers and others in a proper ner. (*Interruptions*).

Sri Lanka ? Next. Today or tomorrow.

During the rule of the dravidian parties, the electricity charge for domestic use was increased to 55P from 20P or so when Congress was in power, when Shri Kamraj was the Chief Minister. For small industries, the electricity charge during Congress rule was only 40P. and now it is Re. 1 per unit. The Minister may kindly take a note of this. I, therefore, request the Minister to take steps to reduce electricity charges particularly in the case of small industrialists, traders and handloom workers.

For the past 20 years when the dravidian parties were in rule, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had been incurring losses. An expert Committee must be constituted to go into the whole question.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Everything is true, Dr. Why do you get agitated ?

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Nothing is true. You are misleading the House.

* SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : The quality of bulbs available in the market is far from satisfactory. An expert committee must be set up to specify standards for these bulbs. After 4 or 5 days of use, these bulbs go out of order, particularly, the tube lights. Poor people are affected by this. I therefore, request that these manufacturing defects must be removed and a seal in token of having conformed to the approved standard must be affixed before these bulbs arrive in the market.

Next is about the workers in the electricity department. The dravidian parties which ruled the State for 20 years did not regularise the services of many workers who are still working on temporary basis.

[*English*]

DR. A. KALANIDHI : If you go on regularly referring to the dravidian parties' rule, I will go on interrupting.

(*Interruptions*)

* Translation of the speech origianally delivered in Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If there is anything unparliamentary, it will be removed. Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

* SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Government must look into this matter. Steps must be taken to regularise their services. The President's rule is no party's rule. That's why I am making this request. If they had served for 2 or 3 years, their services should be made permanent. There is a bad practice of terminating their services after every 45 days and reemploying them so as to deprive them of their claim for regularisation of their services. Hon. Minister may please examine this and take suitable steps.

Sir, one more minute.

Let me say a few words about coal. In Tamil Nadu, second mine has been commissioned in Neyveli by the Hon. Minister 2 or 3 days back. Survey should be undertaken to find out fresh collieries in the State.

16.00 hrs.

The dravidian parties were persistently demanding that coal may be allowed to be imported from foreign countries particularly from Australia.

[*English*]

DR. A. KALANIDHI : The Government of India has imported 3000 tonnes of coal for SAIL. There is nothing wrong in importing coal from Australia for thermal power production in Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you interrupting every time ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : No Government should be allowed to make such a demand and even if such a demand is made, permission should not be granted. There is plenty of coal in India. That should be harnessed. Permission in should no case be granted for import of coal from foreign countries.

There was a proposal when the dravidian parties were in power for entrusting thermal power production to private entreprenuers. I do not know whether that proposal came to the Central Government. I had even mentioned about this in my last speech. Thermal power production should not be entrusted to private parties. Hon. Minister may please take this into account.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you conclude. You take your seat.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : One or two minutes. There are certain more demands.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you take your seat.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Next is about overbilling. If payments are made after due date, connections are cut. For restoring the connection, consumers have to pay a panel fee. I do not think this is correct. The whole system of billing and collection of electricity charges needs review.

16.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : SRI LANKA

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Government have seen newspaper reports about

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

certain payments made to LTTE in connection with the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. Hon'ble Members had also raised this issue in the House. I rise to clarify the position.

As Government have stated before in the House, we had consulted the LTTE as part of the negotiations leading to the signing of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. Some specific demands made by them, such as the withdrawal of the Sri Lankan Army to camps as on May 25, 1987, were discussed with the Sri-Lankan Government and incorporated into the Agreement. When these negotiations were in the final stages, Shri Prabhakaran, the leader of the LTTE, had requested that he would like to come to Delhi for a personnel meeting with PM. As part of the final consultations, leaders of all Tamil groups including Shri Prabhakaran and his colleagues were brought to Delhi with the knowledge of the Sri Lankan Government.

As Government have stated on several occassions, during the talks in Delhi Shri Prabhakaran had accepted the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. After accepting the Agreement, he had expressed certain concerns. These pertained to the personal safety of the LTTE leadership, the rehabilitation of LTTE cadres; financial assistance both for the maintenance of their cadres pending rehabilitation and for reconstruction work; and, lastly, a leading role for LTTE in an interim administration. Government of India took these concerns fully into account. President Jayewardene and Government of Sri Lanka also responded constructively in this regard.

One of the main problems mentioned by Shri Prabhakaran concerned the fact that LTTE had been collecting funds through "taxes," levied on the people of Jafna and some other areas of the Northern and Eastern Provinces. According to Shri Prabhakaran these collections were being used by them to provide allowances for the upkeep of their cadres. It was made clear to Shri Prabhakaran that once the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement came into effect, such forced collections from the population must cease. Shri Prabhakaran requested, therefore, that till the Interim Administration comes into being, and till his cadres are employed, he could be given the financial means to support his cadre as otherwise it would become exceedingly difficult for him to retain their loyalty.

The Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement provides that the Government of Sri Lanka will make special efforts to rehabilitate the militant youth with a view to bringing them back to the mainstream of national life. India is expected to cooperate in this process.

In order to help LTTE make difficult the transition from militancy to peaceful democratic politics, it was agreed to extend some interim financial relief to LTTE on the understanding that such relief would only cover the period till the rehabilitation of its cadre.

Since Prabhakaran had declared his support to the Agreement, and had agreed to surrender arms, it was a reasonable expectation that the Interim Administration would come into existence within a few weeks and the LTTE cadres would be speedily re-employed by the Sri Lankan Government who had promised to fully cooperates in the process. On this understanding one instalment of financial assistance was made available to LTTE with the knowledge of the Shri Lankan authorities. Unfortunately, Shri Prabhakaran went back on his assurance and commitments.

I would like to categorically refute the misleading newspaper reports that this payment was to persuade Shri Prabhakaran to accept the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. This kind of aspersion is beneath contempt. As I have said, Shri Prabhakaran had already accepted the Agreement. But he had explained certain practical problems in respect of his cadres during the transition. This financial assistance was intended to help LTTE overcome these problems.

References have also been made in the newspapers reports about a sum of Rs. 100 croes. I would like to clarify that Shri Prabhakaran had asked for a sum of Rs. 100 crores on the grounds that LTTE would like to undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction work in the Tamil areas. No commitment was given to him about a

payment of this sum. It was clarified to him that such payments can only be made on a government-to-government basis. Shri Prabhakaran was advised that the LTTE should first get into the peaceful political process, join an interim administration, identify specific projects and programmes and pose these to the Government of India through the Central Government of Shri Lanka. He was assured that Government of India would do whatever is possible to help in the task of reconstruction. Unfortunately, Shri Prakhakaran went back on his commitment to cooperate in the formation of an interim administration. Government of India has, however, committed Sri Lankan rupees 50 crores as rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to the Government of Sri Lanka to be spent in the areas ravaged by the ethic conflict.

To sum up, I would reiterate what Government has stated repeatedly in this House—that we had gone out of our way in trying to make the LTTE see reasons to renounce violence, to lay down arms and to participate in the democratic process so that the legitimate rights of the Tamils guaranteed by the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement could be fully realised.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What was the amount of the first instalment ? (*Interruptions*) The Minister is misleading, Sir. He is trying to cover up.

(*Interruptions*)

He has admitted that the first instalment has been made. We would like to know what was the amount ? (*Interruptions*) He is trying to cover up.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA (Bankura): What was the amount and when was the first instalment paid ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is making a statement; he has not yet finished it.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : This is a *suo motu* statment by government.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Let me tell you for your information that this is not a *suo motu* statment. Earlier we had raised it. Today we expected a confirmation from the speaker that there will be a statement. So, this is not a *suo motu* statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him make a statement first.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : It cannot be construed as a *suo motu* statement. We want a discussion on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you look at the first paragraph of his statement you will find that it starts by saying that some members have demanded a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may ask for a discussion. Then you can raise these points.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : There are proceedings on this. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When he is misleading, when he finishes the reading of his statement, he will say that the statement is over; no observation. That is why they are interferring.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please allow him to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We have given a resolution and the Speaker has allowed it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please allow him to make a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After he finishes the reading of his statement, can we seek clarifications ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarification. You may ask for a discussion. You know the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After he completes his statement, you should allow us to seek clarifications. This is very important. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions !

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : It is absolutely wrong; it is not an absolute statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When was the first instalment paid ?

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI ZAINUAL BASHER) : It will not go on record. This is not proper.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may ask for a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has not finished it. Why are you raising these questions ? You do not know and I also do not know what he is going to say.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are unnecessarily raising questions. He has not yet finished his statement. Mr. Natwar Singh, you carry on.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is making a statement.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order. Can the Minister of External Affairs contradict a statement made by his own High Commissioner in Colombo ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why not ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point of order is with regard to the procedure. What is wrong with the procedure ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is with regard to the Government of India...

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is nothing wrong with the procedure. So, there is no point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am on another point of order. Listen to the point of order, regarding the procedure. I am not going to the merits of the case.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Under what rule ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under Rule 376. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Professor Sahib, he has been allowed to make a statement. He is not yielding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A point of order can be raised under Rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My point of order is; actually even in the midst of a order can be raised...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order can be raised. I will not permit you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On procedural matters it can be raised. Can you tell me under what rule you are preventing my point of order ? (*Interruptions*) It is only during the Question Hour that a point of order cannot be raised. (*Interruptions*). In the course of the proceedings of any item, on procedural matters, a point of order can be raised.

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has been allowed to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even in the course of the proceedings of any item we can raise a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What procedure has he deviated from ?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Without listening to me why do you say that there is no point of order ? (*Interruptions*) I am raising a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Tell me which rule he has broken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Rule 376. My point of order is...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : First tell me which rule he has broken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : First, I am raising a point of order under Rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is the rule about point of order. But, tell me which rule has he broken, during the course of his statement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, you allow him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How can I allow him ? He is not giving the rule,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The point of order says that as far as any item is concerned, on the procedural matters, we can raise a point of order. My point of order is, that the hon. Member says that he is making a *suo motu* statement. (*Interruptions*). In fact, you can check up from the proceedings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the time to ask questions. He is reading a statement. He is explaining.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The queries which we have made, he is supposed to reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When he says, it is a *suo motu* statement, he can escape our criticism.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When he says he is making a statement, he has to take cognizance of the points that we had raised in this very House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has to take cognizance...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have demanded for the statement, and he is himself making a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has to take cognizance of our points and he has is supposed to reply to the questions that we raised. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : He is not bringing all the details. We want the details from him. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can ask for a discussion under Rule 193.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : We are also members. We want to hear the statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All of you, please take your seats.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Regretably, despite all our endeavours, the LTTE

leadership remained unwilling to make the transition to democratic means. As we have repeatedly stated, the door remains open for talks with the LTTE for them to join the democratic process provided they give up their weapons and support the agreement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can ask for a discussion under Rule 193. Nothing will go on record. You can ask for a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may ask for a discussion under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion on this now. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the lady member to speak. You may ask for a discussion under Rule 193. You may raise the question during the discussion and he will answer. This is not the proper time. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarification now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take up your seat. No discussion is being allowed now. I said, you may ask for a discussion. During the discussion, you may raise these questions. This is why the discussions are being allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Are you satisfied with the statement ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Who am I to be satisfied or not satisfied ? Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : During the discussion, you may ask these questions. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Kishori Sinha.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1988-89— *Contd.*

Ministry of Energy---*Contd.*

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

Energy is an important input in the all around development of the country. It helps in industrial development, plays a great role in agricultural sector, particularly in minimising the adverse effect of the vagaries of monsoon.

During the last drought, about two lakh additional pumpsets were energised.

In 1950, we had an installed capacity of only 1700 MW.

By the end of the Fifth Plan, this was increased to 28,500 MW.

**Not recorded.

During the Sixth Plan we added 14,000 MW. During the Seventh Plan the target is to produce 22,000 MW. Outlay for power sector has been incrased from Rs. 34,273 crores to Rs. 45,273 crores.

It is a matter of satisfaction that in the field of power generation, particularly thermal, we have achieved a Plant Load Factor of 56 per cent during 1987-88, which is an improvement over 53 per cent national average achieved in 1986-87. The generation of thermal power registered an increase of 12.9 per cent in 1986-87 over the previous year. During the year 1987-88 an increase of 9.3 per cent over that in 1986-87 is expected. A shortfall in hydel power generation, due to poor monsoon has been partly made up by implementing a contingency plan. The drought so extensive and severe brought out the fact that we should have a national grid so as to supply power from surplus States to deficient States. I am glad the idea has been accepted now.

It is a matter of concern that transmission and distribution losses continue to increase and they are as high as 21 per cent. In developed countries it is 12 per cent. Even in some of our States like Kerala it is 10 per cent. The magnitude of these losses can be understood from the fact that a reduction of even 1 per cent in losses could make available 18,000 million units in a year.

I know that Government has announced incentive scheme to cut down the losses. Besides, the Indian Electricity Act has been amended to make theft of energy a cognisable offence. Already it is reported that Rs. 6.5 crores have been realised through prosecutions in 1986-87. In my opinion, greater vigilance and improved efficiency would reduce the losses.

The Rural Electrification has a great significance in developing rural areas, in transforming the rural scene. It helps in exploiting underground water for irrigation and drinking. It helps rural industries besides electrifying the villages.

The Finance Minister has in his Budget speech announced complete exemption from excise duty on electronic goods such as tape-recorders, radios etc. produced in rural areas. I have no doubt that such concessions would encourage educated unemployed to set up industries in rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary that great importance should be attached to rural electrification. There has been a shortfall in the target set for 1987-88 both for electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets. Besides, the supply is erratic and for a few hours only. Apart from causing damage to agricultural operations and rural industries, it is likely to hamper the success of the scheme for providing computers, television sets etc to our schools under the new education policy. Efforts, therefore, should be made to ensure continuous supply of power.

In this connection, let me mention the breakdown or closing down of our power stations due to inferior quality of coal. The Kanti thermal power station had to be closed for days for repair of damage caused by bad coal supplied from Khadwabari of Central Coalfields. This caused interruption in supply. This should be noted down.

Another factor causing complete stoppage of supply is non-replacement of burnt-out transformers. I know that hundreds of transformers are burnt and have not been replaced for months, if not for years.

State Electricity Boards are chronically mismanaged. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the total losses amounted to Rs. 6[illegible] crores. The Planning Commission has estimated that the losses would multiply several times by the end of the Seventh Plan. The question of generating surpluses therefore, is a far cry.

How do we improve the situation ? I would suggest some measures :—

(a) Manpower needs should be studied and surplus-staff should be paid off.

(b) Government is having a programme for renovation and modernisation of power stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 crores. I understand the Centre has promised to lend Rs. 500 crores for this programme which would cover 34

power stations, and when completed, would add 3,000 million units per year. This programme should be given top priority and should be executed soon.

(c) The loans advanced to the Boards should be charged a subsidised rate of interest.

(d) Incentive scheme should be introduced for efficient and improved performance.

With regard to non-conventional renewable sources of energy, such as, bioga, biomass, wind and solar energy, and photovoltaic system, the allocations made is very poor. There is need for expanding the use of such sources of energy which are cheaper and do not disturb the eco-system. Moreover, biogas provides cheaper and better quality of manure also.

I shall just say a few words about coal. We have made some improvement in productivity but there is need for more. We have achieved our target of coal production. Australia, with 30,000 manpower, produces as much coal as we do with a large number of persons. How can we make it cost-effective ? Hence resort to increase in prices of coal becomes inevitable. This aspect has to be noted.

Secondly, I would strongly urge upon the Minister that private contract system for transportation, etc. should be abolished. Some such scheme was mooted. What has been its fate, I would like to know. This would put an end to many malpractices including mofia system.

With these words, I support the Demands and I thank you, Mr. Chairman for allowing me to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, ours is an agricultural country and 80 per cent of its population live in villages. The Government policy is to uplift the poors from the poverty line. These 80 per cent people who live in villages are in dire need of electricity and water. Tubewells have been sunk to draw water for drinking and irrigation purposes. But the power is supplied to the farmers for 8-9 hours only, which is not sufficient. I specially want to talk about the farmers of the Haryana that if the power is supplied to them for 16 hours a day, they would be able to contribute one and a half times more foodgrains than what they are contributing at present to the Central Pool. Therefore, the Planning Commission should grant more and more funds to the Power Project so that these may be completed within stipulated time and 80 per cent people of this country may be able to sustain their lives. The power is required not only for agriculture but it is required for industries also. If adequate power is supplied for tubewells there will be no need of providing Drought Relief because in that case there will be no drought at all. Therefore, power may be generated at the maximum. The help may also be taken from the Non-Resident Indians in this regard. There are many rich industrialist in the Private sector. Their help should also be sought for setting up power plants if they are willing to do so under the parametre of rules and regulations of the Government.

My other submission is about Thein Dam, power can be supplied from Thein Dam to Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Its construction work has been going on for the last several years but this project could not be completed due to the scarcity of funds. Similarly, there are some other big Projects such as Nathpa-Jhakari Project of Himachal Pradesh. If these Projects are completed in time then only the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana would be able to meet the needs of foodgrains of the country. The construction work on these schemes has been going on for many years and still they have not been completed. The Government should pay attention to this. A Thermal Power Plant at Jamunanagar in Haryana has been sanctioned and if it is completed quickly-then the power to Haryana can be supplied from this Plant. Similarly, a Power Station at Aliganj of the capacity of 125 M.W. has been sanctioned by the Uttar Pradesh Government. The farmers have to face lot of problems due to non-completion of these projects I, therefore, urge upon the

Central Government to instruct the Uttar Pradesh Government to complete the work at the earliest.

With these words, I would, like to submit that by taking the maximum funds from the Planning Commission these Projects may be comleted at the earliest so that the poor people can sustain with ease. I also like to say that whatever has been done in this regard is remarkable but there is still need to improve a lot.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Energy. The Government have done a lot to generate more and more power. That is why it has become possible now to generate 50 thousand M.W. power as against only 1300 MW at the time of Independence. No doubt, the power is being generated abudently but the demand of power is also increasing day by day. Still, there is a vast gap between the demand and the supply and efforts are on to reduce this gap. Througe you, I want to submit to lhe hon. Minister that the process of industrialisation has suffered a heavy set back because of this power shortage. Crores of labourers are jobless because of power shortage. Due to power cut the rural and urban citizens have to face lot of problems and the Government suffers loss in terms of revenue also. These things can be set right only if the Government pays its full attention to it.

Now, I would like to talk about the agricultural connections. The agricultural connections are not being released to the farmers because of the shortage of power and scarcity of funds with the State Electricity Boards. The applications for agricultural connections have been lying pending at Block Level for 6-7 years but no action is being taken on these applications. In Rajasthan which is reeling under the severest drought, no agricultural connection is being released there. In a district only 200 connections are released in a year because of shortage of electricity, due to which the people of Rajasthan are finding themselves unable to fight against drought effectively. I, therefore, request you to make a separate provision for rural electrification. To achieve targets, maximum help based on district level should be granted to State Governments and Electricity Boards so that maximum agriculture connections can be provided.

When there is a shortage of electricity all around and there is great difference between demand and supply, we have to do some serious thinking about it. There are talks about associating private sector in power generation that private sector should be called upon for assistance, private sector should be encouraged. For this, you constituted an expert committee in March, 1987 comprising nine members and they submitted its report to Central Government in May 87 itself but no decision has been taken so far even after about one and quarter year or so has since elapsed. It is not proper to sit over the report of a committee like this. For this, something should be done. When you asked them to give recommendation about the role of private sector in power generation, about a year has gone by the submission of the report, nothing has been done on the report, so far, it is not a good thing. Meanwhile, cost of power generation has gone up by 20 per cent. How big loss it is. I want to submit through you that such a good committee was formulated and despite note of dissent given by one of the members, remaining 8 members, who were experts of the subject, had submitted the report unanimously. Action should be taken on the report without any delay. Since it was not done, cost of power generation has increased and other difficulties have also cropped up. I want to say that Government itself admits that they have not adequate resources and they are not able to bridge gap between demand and supply and they are not able to meet the demand fully. When we are not in a position to bridge this gap between demand and supply, why private parties or private sector are not being encouraged to set up power plants ? Why they are not being given incentive ? The committee consisting of 9 members has inter alia, made recommendations that they be given higher return on the capital

investment, interest be capitalised at the time of construction or extension, Interest Deposite Scheme be extended to them, they may be exempted from clearance from M.R.T.P. facility of external borrowings be provided and investment of capital by N.R. Is be encouraged. Unless you provide such incentives to them and they are gauranteed that power generated by them will be taken by the Electricity Boards, no one will come forward to generate power in private sector. You should consider all these aspects and some action should be taken on it. Mere talks will not serve the purpose and gap between supply and demand will not be narrowed. There must be a gurantee that power generation in private sector will have no adverse effect on working of Electricity Boards but if they are not given incentive or encouragement, then who will generate power in private sector. I want to convey to hon. Minister through you that cooperation of public sector is essential and power should be fixed before hand by Central Electricity Authority. It is alleged many times that if there is power generation in private sector, it will cost more. It is absolutely baseless and it is propogated by those who are interested in maintaining shortage and want to maintain gap between demand and supply for selfish motives or something else. I want to submit that guarantees should be given to private sector as well as State Electricity Boards that electricity generated by them should be utilised and power so generated is feeded to the grid of Electricity Boards. Such arrangements should also be made.

Besides this, I want to say that it takes a long time to streamline the financing procedure. Arrangement should be made to cut short time in arriving at decision.

I want to submit about non-conventional sources of energy that a project formulated by Rajasthan Government was submitted to Central Government and it was of 30 megawatt capacity. Discussions have been lingering on for months. I want to submit through you that this project should be approved and demand of Central assistance to set up Solar Thermal Power Plant of 30 megawatt power should also be approved.

Similarly, a power plant of 430 megawatt based on H.V.J. gas is being installed in my constituency Antu by N.T.P.C. Gas is available in plenty and there is a acute shortage of electricity in Rajasthan. Considering all these facts, the capacity of this power plant can be increased from 430 megawatt to 800 megawatt. Gas is available there. I want to say through you that work on it has just started. If its capacity is increased to eight hundred megawatt, it would greatly benefits Rajasthan. Sufficient quantity of electricity based on H.V.J. is available. You can also construct another plant in Rajasthan.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time and again support these demands for grants.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support demands for grants pertaining to Ministry of Energy. I am thankful to you that you have granted me an opportunity to speak.

AN HON. MEMBER : Speak in Bengala, it does not matter much.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : No, I will try. I will not refer to the points which have already been covered by other Members, because Hon. Minister would have also become tired by now. This Energy Department is a very important department and our Energy Minister is also very energetic. Therefore, this department is working very properly.

It is true that our power generation at the time of independence was only 4 thousand million MW. which has now crossed to two lakh million. But still we have not achieved the desired target. But I want to tell one thing that it will not be proper to compare us our achievements with that of China or Russia because there is a great difference between us and China or Russia, our systems are different. It is correct that if something happens fine in any other country, we have to think about it.

I want to state that our beloved leader Indiraji had given a direction to Coal India Ltd. After that, coal production increased in Coal India and so is power generation. I want to say that there are many states in India where power is needed more. Not speaking about other states, I want to speak a few things about my own state since time at my disposal is very limited. I want to speak a few things about my state.

There is an acute power shortage in our state. Sir, you will be surprised to know that the name of Chief Minister of our state has since been changed. Now he is called even by small children as a load sheding Chief M nister. There is a power crisis in our state. Sir, if power is not generated, work can not continue in agriculture belt. If hydel power is not generated industry will not develop. If industry will not develop, our country will not make progress. We have to pay attention to it.

I listened to the speech made by the leader of C.P.M. Party. In his address he had urged the Minister to accept all the demands made by the workers who went on strike in Coal India. I am also not in favour of talking against the workers. I do support their justified demands. Negotiation for their wage revision should be held. Even after elapsing of 4 years, it has not taken place, it should be done. I support this demand. But I want to say one thing that the recent strike has adversely effected Coal India. What has happened in our Bengal ? Earlier, 2400 wagons of Coal used to be loaded daily which reduced to 714 wagons during the strike. Coal production has also decreased.

Workers were not willing to go on strike there. Workers were not ready to participate in the strike. But C.I.T.U., A.I.R.T.U.C.. Union and Non I.N.T.U.C. Unions forced them to go on strike. People in the management asked for police protection for themselves and the workers as well as officers who wanted to worked to but the State Government did not provide them any protection. On the contararys police arrested many people of Coal India and the Manager and took them to the police station. Mafiia gang and musclemen did not permit the workers to do work. The police provided no protection to workng workers. Workers who were willing to worke were arrested and put in lock-up by the police. What it was witnessed in the T.V. centre on 14th of March was a prelude to the incident occurred in Coal India on 15th March. Mr. Chairman, Sir, security to the projects of Central Government located in West Bengal is in danger. I am raising this because it is a matter of common interest. Members belonging to C.P.M. party make much hue and cry in a bid to project themselves a very noble persons. But it is far from the reality. Our Government is working for achieving socialism for the country but our workers in West Bengal are not being allowed to work. General public in West Bengal are facing a lot of troubles.

A sum amounting to Rs. 17 crore given by the Central Government for the rural electrification was returned back unutilised. As a result, villages were deprived of electrification. We must think over the problem facing West Bengal. We have to devise a method if the State Government does not give protection to the projects of the Central Government in the State. State Government is bent upon creating an atmosphere to make it believe that the Central Government is giving step motherly treatment to the state. This aspect must be looked into. The Central Government treats all state Governments equally irrespective of which party ruling there. We should not create such situation.

Persons belonging to C.P.M. often say that production is falling. If workers are not allowed to work how one can expect production to go up. The living condition of workers in the coal fields is miserable. They live in huts, where facilities of drinking water, education and roads are not available. The State Government should pay attention to it. The opposition parties should also think over it. The problem can not be solved merely by giving a call for bandh every day. Can a solution to the problems facing the country be found by raising the slogan.——'Rajiv hatao, desh bachao'. Rajiv ji has been elected by the people of the country and he would resign as soon as he is asked by the people and losses majority in the Parliament but

not on the demand of opposition parties. Will Shri Jyoti Basu, Shri N.T.R. or for that matter Shri Hegade resign on our asking to do so ? If they do not resign like this, why should Rajiv ji resign on their demand. Therefore, giving call for bandh frequently will not yield any good result.

The problem of power shortage is one of the many problems faced by our state. Nadia is a backward district in our state. People of this district have been experiencing acute shortage of drinking water for the last two months. Farmers have not been getting electricity for irrigation purposes. As many as 34 thermal power stations are not working. It is so because people of C.P.M. have pocketed the money. When the farmers belonging to different political parties such as C.P.M., Congress and Janata jointly staged demonstration to express their anguish over non-supply of drinking water and electricity and faulty pumps, the State Government could offer nothing but bullets for them. Three farmers were killed by the police. If any incident occurs in the country, the Members of C.P.M. ask the Government to give statement in the House within no time, but the State Government gave statement with regard to those farmers 6 days after the incident took place. When the Members of Congress Party raised this issue in the State Assembly two of them were arrested, another two were suspended from the service of the House and remaining members were beaten. I am not making any false statement. It is a fact. If my statement is found to be wrong, the members belonging to opposition parties may bring motion of privilege against us. Today the farmers in our state are getting neither water nor electricity for irrigation purpose.

Sir, I would certainly like to add one thing that there is power shortage in our state. Unlike them, we always lend our support to the cause of common interest. There is likely to be power shortage in our state during the Seventh Plan to the tune of 800 Mega Watt. Therefore, clearance for setting up Bakreshwar power plant may be given. The State Government, at their own, told that the Central Government did not give clearance to that project. I do not agree to the State Government's version. I only want to request you that Bakreshwar Thermal Power Plant should be sanctioned in the interest of the state and its people. Our people would have to face serious problems it is not sanctioned. These C.P.M. people are always indulged in policing only and creating rumpus here. They do not pay attention to the interests of the State.

I would now like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the poor living condition of workers there. It is very necessary. While the management there lead a comfortable life, workers have to live in miserable conditions. They live in huts. They have no facilities of education and health. Therefore, participation of workers in management is extremely necessary.

Sir, I would like to raise one point more. The General Secretary of D.V.C. Engineers Association has written a letter to the Prime Minister of India and a copy of which was indorsed to me by virtue of being an M.P. You will also appreciate that people of this country have every right to appraise the Prime Minister and their M.P. of their grievances for redressal. It is our duty to see the problems of people. Every one has got right to apprise the leaders of the country of one's problems irrespective of profession one is carrying. But one Shri R.K. Singh who is the Director (personnel) of the D.V.C. told the General Secretary that he should not write the Prime Minister or M.P. Hon. Sir, if it is accepted as a general principle, no citizen of the country can ever apprise the leaders of the country of their grievances. It is not proper that employees are barred from apprising the Prime Minister of their problems. It should not be so. Everyone appreciates the person who does work. Had it been said about the humble persons like us, there would have been some justification of it, but it has been said for the person like Prime Minister of India. So it is not desirable. No employee could serve the interests of his country if he is treated in this manner by his officers. You can yourself persue the letter, it is with me. I pass it on to the hon. Minister. We are representative of people. We belong to public. If we do not represent them who else. Therefore,

I request to the hon. Minister, Sir, to also pay attention towards it.

I would like to suggest that the employees who worked during the period of strike should be rewarded and the employees who created disturbances and tried to put obstacle in increasing the production must be given deterrent punishment so that they may not dare again to make harm to the nation in future. The trade unions which try to lower the production should be banned. With those words I congratulate your magnificant performance. I also thank the hon. Chairman for allowing me to speak.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy moved by the hon. Minister. Electricity holds a very important place in the all spheres of human life. The hon. Minister had said in the conference of Energy Minister's of States that the country might have to face accute power shortage in coming summer season. The Chief Minister of our State Bihar was also present in the conference. He stated in his statement that the first phase of Tenughat project has been completed and the assurance was given by the Government of India for the second phase. But that assurance was remained confined on the paper only and no action was taken.

As per scheduled, work on Kati Thermal Power Station should have been completed by 1986. Only one of its unit was commissioned and we have been still waiting the remaining units to be commissioned. Not only the people of North Bihar but that of Uttar Pradesh too would have been benefited by it. If a scheme is not completed within the stipulated period, cost increases. In this way, problem of power shortage is assuming serious proportion day by day.

Yesterday, Dr. Gaurishankar Rajhans has made mention of Mafia gangs. Several other members have also made passing reference to Mafia during the course of their speech in the House. In this connection, I would like to say that if you go by the report then you will find that in the year 1975 when Shri Savena was the Collector of Dhanbad, he had submitted a report on behalf on the Government of Bihar containing details of the Mafia groups operating in Dhanbad and indulged in coal smuggling at a large scale. If you make persual of that very old file, you will find that Mafia people, irrespective of which party they being had left Dhanbad so long as Mr. Saxena was posted there. The people of Dhanbad still remember that good days. But when he was not transferred, the same people used money power to get him transferred from there and threaten him that his transfer was a petty, trivial thing for them. You can definitely get control over the people of Mafia by taking the same steps against them as were taken earlier by Mr. Saxena.

After nationalisation of coal mines, a committee named Chari was appointed. The Committee submitted its report 3-4 months ago explaining therein the reasons for growing mismanagement. If no action is taken on the report of the Committee we can not make progress with regard to power production.

A project named Koyalkaro was stopped due to the disputes created by Adivasis. Thus the condition of Vihar Pradesh has become very miserable. Last year power generation made slight improvements and a scheme of rural electrification was launched by Government for uplifting of the poors but if you go to any district of of Bihar will find that only a few villages have been electrified under the scheme. Even in my own district Gopalganj only three villages have been electrified under this scheme. On being asked, it is replied that instead of increasing, power generation capacity is reducing.

The state to which I belong was reeling under floods and drought. We boldly faced that difficult situation but still there was not increase in power production.

Although I am an independent Member of the House but still I hold this view that whichever department Mr. Sathe has headed, he has done well, and my good

wishes are with him. We want every work to be done systematically in our country so that we may increase the capacity of production. The people found to be creating hindrances in it should be put behind the bar. You should also pay your attention to improve the conditions of poors residing in villages. Efforts should be made provide electricity to the tube-wells installed in the villages. Hence electricity must be supplied to these villages. I would like to tell you that the condition of farmers can be improved only when the arrangements to supply electricity for 10 to 15 hours daily are made.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me time to speak. Since the day Mr. Sathe has taken the charge of this Ministry it has made much progress and for this I congratulate him.

You are well aware of the situation created due to unprecedented drought in India. We have achieved the target to supply electricity to the farmers. Our Engineers and high officials had made much contributions in the production of 4900 MW of electricity after the very first year of launching the Seventh Five Five Year Plan. Our hon. Minister has brought much improvements in this Ministry. As you are aware that the country cannot make progress without electricity.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We have set a target to produce food grains to the tune of 175 million tonnes. I would request to the hon. Minister to provide electricity to the farmers on priority basis so as to achieve this target. At Present only 10 to 20 per cent of the total electricity generated is used by the farmers and the remaining 80 per cent of electricity is supplied to the industries. You should also pay your attention to check the theft of power. The poor farmer doesn't steel electricity but on the contrary he makes his maximum efforts to do work honestly. I would like to tell you that your definition of electrification of villages" needs to be slightly changed because by setting up a motor pump in a village it is said that the village is electrified. Similarly if an electric lamp is provided in a village the village is a demed to be said fully electrified. I want that the electricity should be provided to at least 70 to 75 per cent houses in the villages. Attention is also invites to my district where $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs wells were dug and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lacs pumpsets were set up but they remained un utilized due to non-availability of electricity.

The Electricity Board of Maharashtra has been earning profit, for which you deserve to be congratulated. I would request you to set up a Gas Turbine which is very much needed for power generation. The prevailing price of the Gas is also required to be reduced. Big Power Turbines in a large scale are required to be set up by the Central Government for power generation. This will help in increasing power production to some extent.

The progress chart of work given in your annual report is a welcome step. I want that the work should be speeded up so that the country could make progress.

Now I would like to say something about non-conventional energy. A plan to generate 15 thousand MW of electricity by the year 2001 has been made. I want that more and more electricity be supplied to the farmers.

I think that Solar Energy is the best energy and it is very useful in remote areas. If you want to protect trees, there is no other alternative extent adopting Solar Energy. Therefore, I would like to request to the Planning Commission to allot more funds for it because it will greatly help in providing more jobs to the people and that too at their door steps. It will reduce regional imbalance and maximum infrastructure can be created. I would not like to say anything more as you are signalling me to conclude. I thank you very much for allowing me to speak. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to give priority to the Non-Conventional Energy and to achieve the target of producing 175 million

tonnes of food grains so that this country should never face a shortage of foodgrains.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I want to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and made very valuable contributions. At the outset I would like to say that this infrastructure field dealing with coal, energy both in terms of generation of electricity and also non-conventional sources of energy has really done well in the last 2-3 years and particularly this year. This is because of the goodwill of the Members of Parliament, of the workers in these departments and of the management. So I want to be on record in congratulating the entire work force and the management on behalf of all of us for the good work they have done.

People in my Ministry have all worked as a team. Believe me but for such a team work, constant monitoring and coordination between Coal Department, Power Department, Railways and all other concerned this improvement which in some respects is remarkable would not have been possible. Take for example, what is known as plant load factor (PLF). For many years we were seeing it was virtually stagnating. We were doing our best to raise it. Even the Planning Commission with great hesitation said : Airight you try to reach 53 per cent because it was as low as 47 and 50. As hon. Members said if you increase it by 1 per cent it is equivalent to generating power of 500 MW in the entire country. That means Rs 500 crores investment. If that 1 per cent increase brings about this then you can imagine if our people put in effort and bring up the PLF to 50.4 per cent which is above the target of 53, I think they deserve to be congratulated.

May I tell you a secret ? This PLF is also little illusory because but for the four States in the Eastern belt who inspite of all the effort could not raise their PLF beyond 43 average, viz , Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. Some of them, like West Bengal, with all the efforts are below 40, 38. Average for the last year is 38.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : 41 in your report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I should know better than you. (*Interruptions*) This is 41 at one time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Last year, 41 in your report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You are happy with 41 ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I am not satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every per cent one is calculating Rs. 500 crores.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is serious about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That's right. I was trying to persuade these eastern units if they could bring their PLF even to 50 per cent-not more-you see, the national average would have crossed 60. This is what I have been saying to our people since I took over this Ministry. I have been saying and they say : Sir, what are you... You are giving impossible targets to us. I said, "Look, we must aim at 60. 60 PLF must be achieved." Believe me, now it appears realistic because just these four States were to cooperate.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Uttar Pradesh also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No, no, Uttar Pradesh has done better. Uttar Pradesh has crossed 50.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't disturb the Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, you know, last time also, when I spoke, I was thinking of this subject in a holistic

manner. We as a nation and we as a Parliament, what is it that we want ? We want this infrastructure to be built in such a way that we become a strong nation, a nation on par with the world, with the best in the world. Not only best in the world, but we should try to go ahead of some of the developing countries. That should be our ambition. Therefore, the coal sector was nationalised.

I can tell you, we should be proud. This nation has every right to be proud of its achievements in the last 40 years since our Independence. If you take only the power sector, we began from the low level. We have achieved success, although in absolute terms, I myself have been saying that we have a for a way to go.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Fifty million are unemployed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Just from 1,340 MW in 1947, you cross today 53,927 MW. And now in this month with four units that we have got, we have crossed 54,000 MW. of installed capacity. See the tempo, Sir. Out of a total number of 5,76,000 villages, if you are able to electrify 4,26,323 villages, is that not a matter of pride for anyone, for all of us, irrespective of on which side we are ? (*Interruptions*)

Whatever is good for us, we can share both. Isn't it ? That is not a question of this side or that side.

Now pumpsets. After all, pumpsets are responsible for irrigation. They have been mainly responsible for growth in our agricultural production and also in meeting the drought situation. The way we could combat the situation, it was mainly on account of electricity and the pumpsets. How many pumpsets, Sir ? All Members should know this figure. The pumpsets electrified in 1947 were just 21,000. We have now electrified 70,46,000 pumpsets. Is this not a record achievement ?

So, when many people try to denigrate, I am willing to introspect, I am very harsh on ourselves and I will come to that immediately. But the good things of our achievement also must be noted. Sir, in coal sector, when we nationalised, what was the situation ? The price was Rs. 47 per tonne Now it is Rs. 230 per tonne. Why ? This is what we must ask. Before I come to that, let me tell you what we have done in that field of welfare in coal. This also is something which we must know and be proud of. Why did we nationalise ? When Mr. Kumaramangalam moved the resolution in this House, the main reason was that the workers were exploited and their living conditions were horrible. If not all, well I know, let us consider at least how we were and how far we have come. You must remember this all the time and that is the trouble with opposition. At the time of nationalisation, not far back, only in 1973, the people who had water supply were only 2,27,000. After nationalisation, we have increased it to 18 lakhs. That is the population covered with drinking water supply. From 2 lakhs, we have jumped to 18 lakhs. It is 9 times. Is it not a matter of satisfaction ?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : For how many years ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is just ten years. ...(*Interruptions*)...What are you talking, Thomas ? This is not population increase. This is population covered. Don't be a doubting Thomas. You should be proud in this matter. Seven lakh employees were there. The employees have remained more or less the same but the number covered, the population which was covered with the drinking water supply was just two lakhs. It has been increased by 9 times...(*Interruptions*)... This is underground mining. You talk of the surface. Some people are not willing to even see the truth and realise the facts and be at least proud of certain facts. I have not created these facts. You were talking of housing...(*Interruptions*)...I have gone there many times. I come from an area where there is coal mining. Probably you do not know. I know this place very well. I have been in the trade union movement dealing with coal for more than 30 years.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : As a socialist and not as a Congress man.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will come to your socialism presently. The housing

satisfaction increased from 18 per cent to 45 per cent. You may say it is not 100 per cent. But this increase is in a period of less than 13 to 14 years after nationalisation and on the welfare budget we have spent-what was the expenditure when we became free ? The revenue expenditure, the total expenditure on welfare activites in 1974-75 was actually Rs. 6.1 crores. It has increased today to Rs. 351 crores on welfare. You must understand that this Government has not spared any effort, although you can say that if you have spent Rs. 6000 crores, compared to that, this amount.....

AN HON. MEMBER : How much money has gone to the pocket of the contractors ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is a different story.

This money has gone towards welfare. These are some of the facts in power and coal sector of which we should be proud.

Now, I will come the question of : are we satisfied ? It is unfortunate that on one hand, we talk of socialism, but what is socialism ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Please explain that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will try to, but to a communist what lecture can I give on socialism ? He is supposed to know everything by his birth.....

(*Interruptions*).

Socialism in a democratic setup, as I understand, is welfare of all members of our society and a balanced growth of all members of our society, so that at least the minimum needs of every single member of our society, every single individual, must be met. That is the meaning of the word socialism.....(*Interruptions*). Yes, Sarvodaya is larger than that. Our whole ethos are based on socialism. You will not understand that. What did your seers says :

"Sarve bhavantu Sukhinah
Sarve Santu Niramayah.

Sarve Bhadrani Pasyantu,
Ma Kaschid dukhahbhagbhavet.

There cannot be greater aim of socialism that what our seers have thought. Our seers said :

'Sahnavavtuh'

I would like any dialectical Marxist to give a better definition of a socialism that what our seers have given :

"Sahnavavatu
Sahanau bhunaktu
Sah Virya Karvavahai
Tejswina madhi tamastu
Ma Vidvshavhai."

If you want to achieve this objective, you must first give up your hatred. First give up your malic. Unless you do that, will never be able to achieve social welfare and national good, or good of all. This is the basic thing if my friends understand. It is in that spirit that I am speaking today. I want you to appreciate that if we really want to bring about growth in this infrastructural field, we have to be competitive with the world. We must do it better than other countries in the world if we have to catch up the backlog and come at par.

When we nationalised the coal, what was the situation, what was the cost and productivity and what is it today ? I am talking of totality. I am not blaming anybody. I am not blaming workers per se. I am asking you to consider the entire scenario of coal production, how the cost has gone up and we are caught today in a high cost vicious circle. You must appreciate that. Why ? It is because our coal production, productivity is one of the lowest in the world. In underground mines at the time of nationalization, it was 0.5, less than half a tonne. Till today in underground mining, it is the same. I will not take examples of European countries or other countries, because you

will say they are highly advanced, but I will take the example of China. It is similarly placed, big population and producing coal. They were producing lesser coal than us in 1947. Today, they produce 900 million tonnes of coal and 97 per cent of their coal production is from undergroud mines. Do you know the OMS of underground mines : It is 2.1 tonne per worker, per day work shift. That is four time more than what our workers produce in our country. How much wages does he get, let us see that also because otherwise you will say that he is better paid. He gets Rs. 15 per tonne. For producing 2 tonnes, he gets Rs. 24 per day.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about the other facilities like the cheaper prices and all that ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please listen to me. How would the prices in a country become cheaper ? Unless your infrastructure becomes cheaper, your prices naturally will also not be cheaper. What do they do with it ? Because they produce more coal, they are able to produce more power and because they produce cheaper coal they are able to produce power cheaper. And because they produce power cheaper, they are able to produce steel cheaper. So, like this they are producing today 60 million tonnes of steel and they going to reach the target of 90 million tonnes of steel while you are stuck at 11 million (*Interruptions*).

If you want to build this country, if we really want to build India together then you must appreciate that it has to be competitive and productive in competition with the world. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : So long you will be there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASANT SATHE : But what do my friends do ? Instead of bringing the socialist culture, we thought that after the nationalisation at least those who believe in Socialism should understand.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Do you want to have another speech ? Otherwise listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh) : There is no person like Basudeb Acharia there who instigates strikes.

AN HON. MEMBER : Certainly there must be. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have asked only the Minister to speak. I have not asked the other Members to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I have not allowed others to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one thing to Mr. Sathe.

"Aay jab bhi Dekhenge Sunahri Sham dekhenge,

yeh jab bhi Dekhenge Khali jam Dekheng."

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulberia) : Everything looks yellow to a jaundiced eye and to him also, everything looks yellow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Congratulations.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please address to the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, after all, all those who support very strongly that we should have nationalised industries and those who support the public sector, those who believe in socialism and think that nationalisation and public sector will have a commanding height and should have the commanding height—as Bengal was spear-heading the socialist movement —as least those people should have given a thought to this that we must make public sector where there is no employer-employee relationship and where there is

no 'malik' and 'naukar'. Therefore, at least there, should we, we who belong to the movement of the working classes in this country, not have given some thought and said, look what is going to be the productivity in our country ? Should we not have said, how shall we beat the world, how shall we compete with the world, and how shall we make this infrastructure not only competitive but cheaper so that we produce more infrastructure and down-stream industrialisation grows right up to the villages where our people live and where employment is to be generated and wherever the young men today are not employed and are getting restive ? Should not that have been our objectives ? If that had been our objectives, I am sure, if you introspect-search your heart a little—you would have said that it is never too late, at least now let us see where our productivity stands. I have never said that I would like a single worker to be retrenched. No. All I am requesting again and again is that in our public sector, let us try to achieve the productivity of international norms. I will give an example. Just as you go to Olympic to play or to ASIAD in Seoul, do you ever say, "look, I come from India and, therefore, you must give me a handicap. You must put me hundred yards ahead right from the start because I come from a poor country." Do you ever say like that ? You will have to be competive in this world. If you want to export goods, you will have to be competitive, your production will have to be cheaper and it will have to be of an excellent quality. Can you not appreciate this ? If you want to do this, should we, who are the champions of public sector, who want the public sector to occupy commanding heights, not make the public sector efficient and competitive ? Instead, what did my friends do ? And this is what saddens me. I just give one example of what did in this recent strike.

Sir, in the JBCCI meeting, only two points remain to be solved. Just five or six days before this strike, I myself attended the meeting of the JBCCI held in Delhi. The Minister of State also attended it. We discussed and only two points (1) voluntary retirement scheme and (2) pension scheme were to be settled. We were negotiating and we were trying to see how we can bring about some solution, taking into account the repercussions in the public sector and other related issues.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA : How many years will you take to decide ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Even if it is takes time, should you get impatient ? Did we refuse to negotiate ? Were we not having talks about it ? We have been trying to find a solution, sincerely. I myself was taking the initiative. I had taken initiative earlier. You know it fully well. I took initiative when I saw the interim wage problem. It shows our sincere desire to find a solution. Now, when we were negotiating, should you have to make those two points an issue for a political strike ?

SHRI BABUDEB ACHARIA : It was not a political strike. You forced them to go on strike.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The national Bandh was political. The national bandh had only one demand—'Railjiv Gandhi Hatao'. That was the call of the national bandh. Why did you synchronise it with a strike in the essential sector ? And that too, it was not for one day. See the mischief ! And that is what saddens me. Six days' strike in the coal sector ! If it had really taken place, if we had not taken care, if the nationalistic and patriotic workers had not cooperate with us and not frustrated your efforts, if we had not stock-piled coal, what would have happened ? Six days' strike in coal would paralyse the whole country and your intentson was paralyse the whole country... (*Interruptions*). Just imagine what would had happened. If power stops, agriculture is the worst hit first and then comes industry. All the essential services in the country get paralysed.

What was the result of this strike ? Just let me tell you how much loss was suffered by the nation because of this six day strike. This is what saddens me most. I was taking pride in the fact that our industrial relations were so good, with all the central trade union organisations, whether it be CITU or INTUC. or AITUC.

I am not making any discrimination. We were having talks with all the unions and you may ask Shri Damador Pandey about it. We were negotiating all the time and trying to settle the problems.

But Sir, in spite of this, did you know as to how many mandays were lost on account of the strike ? Also, do you know how during the last four years, the number of mandays lost was coming down successively ? And this year, upto the month of December 1987, it was a proud achievement. I was taking pride in it and I told myself, "Oh, this year we are going to announce a record". Do you know what was the record ? It was just 46,000 mandays lost as against six lakhs of mandays lost in the previous year, and that too because of the one day strike.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Shri Damador Pandey was also in it, including the INTUC.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not excluding anybody, whosoever he may be. In the year of before, it was 1,52,000 mandays lost. Now look. What did our friends do ? They said to themselves, "They have this record of just 46,000 manday lost ! How can we tolerate that ?" Therefore, they declared this six day strike. And what is the result ? Because of this six day strike, the loss in production amounted to 10,69,000 tonnes ! Nearly a loss of ten lakhs in six days. And the number of mandays lost was 10,25,000 So you add this now to this 46,000. And you want to take pride in it. Whom are we trying to serve ? Whom do we serve ?

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : You compelled them to go on strike. You are responsible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If all had gone it would have been much greater. It is only due to the damage that you could do. The wages that the workers lost were Rs. 10 crores in six days. Now whom have our friend served ? If that is the attitude of our socialism, I really feel sad and anguished. I told you what was responsible. Is it those two items which you mentioned ? We have negotiated it. If that had failed, you could have made it as an issue.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Over the last three years, they have been waiting for the wage agreement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Whether it is three years or two years, as long as you are negotiating on a very major issue, it is basic trade union courtesy and gesture, if a matter is under negotiations, till the negotiations fail you should not make it an issue. If you are not happy you can say that the JBCCI is a failure and that you don't agree, and that you don't negotiate on this. Then you will be free to go on strike. You could have said that. But no. You want to come on the negotiating table on one place and say you are willing to negotiate and in the same breath you want to go on strike on that issue. This is what is shameless. I would like to submit that it is not only shameless but anti-national, anti-socialist. This was totally anti-national and unpatriotic act on the part of those who provoked them. That is what hurts me. At least those who talk of socialism....

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : You call them anti-nationals...On the one hand you have complemented them on the achievement and on the other hand you are calling them anti-national.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I compliment those workers who are loyal and patriotic and who work in spite of the provocation and intimidation by the wrong people.

Apart from this, I would like to give another important thing. So much has been said about Bakreshwar and West Bengal and how the Centre is unfair to West Bengal because West Bengal is equated with marxist progressivism in every field. So let us now see each item. First let us see your achievement.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Andhra also.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bihar also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will touch Andhra and Bihar but in a different way.

But let me first deal with our achievements in West Bengal. Their performance in all the fields relating to energy....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You say first about Bakreshwar.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will come to Barkeshwar. I will say about Bakreshwar, last, because that will hurt you the most. So I want to spare you. Let me take the other things. In the last three years, they have constantly fallen short of their generation target. As a result, the position is that there has been a shortfall from your target of 1.56 billion units. You make a note of it. Whereas the plant load factor....

(*Interruptions*)

What have I done there ? Did I come in the way of the production ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Not production, but money. You are not giving the money.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Money was not required for that. I am talking of the existing plants. From your existing plants, you could not produce. You must at least understand elementry things. Whereas the plant load factor of most of the States has shown improvement—even Bihar and Orissa, and others improved—in West Bengal, the plant load factor showed deterioration, with the result that there was a decline of 3.2%. Here you are talking of 1% more. It is not.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Last year it was 41%.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will tell you what it was. The PLF of West Bengal was 38.6.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Last year. It was below the national average, which is 56.4. The record of West Bengal in the commissioning of the new capacity also shows that there have been considerable delays. How much of delays ? They were blaming us saying : 'The Centre is not clearing.' etc. Now see their own project. There was a delay upto six years in the commissioning of units, compared with the original commissioning dates. Whereas Kolaghat Unit-II was scheduled for commissioning in March 1973, it was actually commissioned in December 1985; and they are talking of delays.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Why ?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : At that time Siddhartha Shankar Ray was there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : At least for the last eight years you have been there. Now you see what your achievement is. Similarly, the DPL extension unit scheduled for commissioning in June 1979 was actually commissioned in July 1985. The delay of six years. See each project of theirs.

Even the rural electrification programme, there have been persistent shortfalls *vis a vis* the target, both in village electrification and in pump set energization. The Centrally-sponsored programme of renovation and modernization which is being implemented in the States since 1985-86 at Santaldih, Bandel and DPL thermal power stations. There also, there has been a very slow and tardy progress. Whereas the actual work should have been completed by 1987-88, till now only an amount, as Kumari Mamta Banerjee mentioned, of Rs. 23.83 crores have been utilized, against the Central loan assistance component of Rs. 42.79 crores. Now can you explain ? (*Interruptions*) Can you complain now that the Centre has not been helpful to West Bengal ? Mind you, this was for the poor people.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : How much time did you take to release funds for the Kolaghat project ? You tell that now.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Let him tell the full story. You waited till the Power Development Corporation was constituted, and then you released the money.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : But that was the condition, viz. that you must have

a corporation; and you did not want the corporation. Any way...(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : You could not utilize it for the people of West Bengal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The money was meant for the rural people, for the poor people. If thse people cannot utilize that also, how can they talk of serving the poor people in the country ?

Now we come to Bakreswar, the most favourite one. Bakreswar was a purely State project. We approved that project. The project was for 600 MW. We said : 'You find the money; you also find whatver partner you want; you decide. Let it come to us as any other feasibility report comes. We will examine it. If it is feasible technically, and commercially, we will approve it.' Okay. Now what do they do ?

The first thing that they do is that they do not invite offers or tenders. Private parties come to them. Who are the private parties ? One is American Multinational Kulgion. This is one offer in collaboration with Japanese Multinational. Another offer—you abuse day-in-and-day-out Birlas and Tatas—to Birla.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : No, no, It is with the Soviet Union, not directly with Birla.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Taking commercial assistance...

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Is there any truth ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am speaking the truth. Birla is taking commercial assistance from the Soviet Union, commercial loan.....(*Interruptions*) Later on, Birla brought in another multinational, brown Boveri Corporation.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : You come to the present position.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will come. You have patience. That is all. I am not agitated. You don't get agitated. (*Interruptions*) Let us once for all clear the project because in your Assembly there the Chief Minister goes on making misleading statements day after day about this Bakreswar. I want, therefore, to put everything on record here. What happens now ? They sent those proposals; those proposals have no details; just proposals; that this party is also waiting to come; this multinational should also get it; and I will not tell you further secret because if I do, it will hurt you more.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : You can tell whatever you know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I was being persuaded that I should accept the American offer in prefreance to the Soviet offer. I said, nothoing doing; we are not going to do that unless we find that it is in the national interest; we must have that taste. So, next day, what we do when we find that Birla offer was not serious. So, it could not have come through even with Soviet assistance. Then we pleaded with the Soviet Government. We said, when you are giving nation-to-nation credit, after the visit of Mr. Gorbachev and all that, they were willing to give us for Tehri and other projects Rs. 3000 crores worth of credit for 3000 MW. We said, why don't you increase it to nation-to-nation credit. The term of nation-to-nation credit is that must be utilised at the national level; it cannot be passed on to various States because otherwise no national responsibility can be there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Was that particularly for Bakreswar Project or not.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is for us. We told them that if they increased their grant, we would utilise it; we would take up the project on our responsibility as a national project. We will take up Bakreswar as a national project, utilise your credit, please increase your credit. They have agreed to increase it by Rs. 100 crores. That is why I approached the Chief Minister. I wrote to him. I spoke to him personally. I approached him and told him that, look here is a good proposal;

originally you were thinking of 600 MW and we were all tied up with this multinational and all that problem and also monopolists of this country, instead of that, NTPC will do this project. I am thinking of the people of Bengal; I am not thinking of your party; I am thinking of the interest of the people of West Bengal. Let me explain how the interest of the people of Bengal will be served better. I will explain to you and then you will appreciate. We are said, instead of 600, we will make this project of 800 MW; we will increase it by 200 MW from this. We said, you wanted to invest Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 200 crores originally in your plan or something in West Bengal. I said, "How much are you willing to invest ? Whatever you invest, I will give a new proposal. In that proportion I will give you additional power."

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : How much ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will tell you, how much. On an investment, normally we know for one Megawatt today's cost is Rs. 1.5 crores. Now any person with elementary mathematics will appreciate that if you invest Rs. 400 crores only, and I give for that 600 Megawatt of power, will that not be a boon for the people of West Bengal or not ? Then, you tell me. For Rs. 400 crores you get 600 Megawatts. Actually, it should have cost Rs. 700 crores, at least. But I am giving it why ? Because of this arrangement with the Soviet Union, because we will be able to set up the project.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Soviet Union have no objection.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What is the question of their objecting ? It is the national policy. See how they misunderstand. Let me tell you. It is not question of their objecting. These are the rules. The bilateral State to State credit as I said, cannot be utilised. But there are credits like World Bank, ADB, OECF, these are like bank loans. If such loans are utilised even such projects can be taken up. I do not mind if you were to approach the OECL or if West Bengal were to approach anybody else and try to get this one. Probably it could have been considered. But to insist that this project should also be given, I will have to break the entire rule. This will apply to every State in the country. How can I do that ? I will explain. I hope, after this clarification my friends from West Bengal will appreciate that that we are doing is in the interests of the people of West Bengal. You want to have the cake and eat it too. That is your attitude. Your want that project to be yours. But you do not want to take the responsibility. How can that be done ? So, therefore, this is about Bakreshwar Project.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Why not 800 Megawatt ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How long will you take ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will take half an hour tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

If you extend the time by another 20 minutes, I will finish it today itself.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Now a tempo to speak is there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : What are you speaking for one hour...(*Interruptions*)...You have been speaking nothings for the last one hour...(*Interruptions*)...It is all useless. It will be good if Mr. Sathe is sent for delivering lectures.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the Business Advisory Committee we have decided that tomorrow we have to take up Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Now, I will come to Andhra. Do you want me to deal with every State ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may complete his reply. I think we will extend the time up to that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Everybody has its own way of appreciating things.

[*English*]

Many a members have asked, what are the new projects which are in the pipeline which you are going to bring in the coming year. In this year we inducted record power of 5000 Megawatt. With the completion, advancement of the Korba unist, today we have touched, beyond the target we have gone, and we have touched 5000 Megawatts. This has never been achieved in the earlier Plans. In the earlier plans the total fulfilment was about 75 per cent. This is more than one hundred per cent. This, at least, should be a matter for satisfaction and we must compliment the officers and the people who have worked in the field.

18.00 hrs

Sir, in the Plan, we intend to induct 22,000 MW and Rs. 34,000 crores have been provided for. In addition, as I said repeatedly, there is a gap of about 10,000 MW, and to make up some part of that gap, the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister in his personal initiative, has given us Rs. 8,000 crores more for inducting some more additional capacity. We hope we will be able to induct at least about five to six thousand megawatt capacity more. But advance Plan action must be taken right from now the Eighth Five Year Plan. I would like to mention the projects, which we have identified and which will benefit in the Eighth Plan. We will start working on it right from now. But, the benefit will come only after five to six years, because of the gestation.

S. No,	Project	Installed capacity MW		State
1	2	3	4	5
NORTHERN REGION				
1.	Chamera I (Hydel)	3 × 180	540	Himachal Pradesh
2.	Chamera II (H)	3 × 100	300	Himachal Pradesh
3.	Dulhasti (H)	3 × 130	390	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	URI (H)	4 × 120	480	Jammu and Kashmir
5.	Salal II (H) (I, we have already commissioned)	3 × 115	345	Jammu and Kashmir
6.	Auriya Gas (Thermal)	4 × 100 2 × 100	400 200	Uttar Pradesh
7.	NCR TPS (T)	4 × 210	840	Uttar Pradesh
8.	RIHAND EXTN (T)	2 × 500	1000	Uttar Pradesh
9.	G.T. Dadri (T) plus	4 × 100 2 × 100	400 200	Uttar Pradesh
10.	ANTA GAS (T) plus	2 × 100 1 × 130	200 130	Rajasthan
11.	RAPP (NUCLEAR) (Ext)	2 × 235	470	Rajasthan
12.	Rajasthan Lignite (T)	2 × 120	240	Rajasthan
13.	Yamunanagar (T)	4 × 210	840	Haryana

1	2	3	4	5
WESTERN REGION				
1.	Kawas Gas (T)	4×100	400	Gujarat
	plus	2×100	200	
2.	Kakarpar (N)	2×235	470	Gujarat
3.	Vindhyachal Extn. (T)	2×500	1000	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Chandrapur (T)	2×500	1000	Maharashtra
SOUTHERN REGION				
1.	Ramagundam Extn (T)	2×500	1000	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Neyveli II (T)	4×210	840	Tamil Nadu
3.	Neyveli I/II	3×210	630	Tamil Nadu
4.	Kayamkulam (T)	2×210	420	Kerala

Sir, in Kerala, actually the project report was prepared by us. They could not prepare even the project report. We said, we will give a Thermal plant and we will also link coal from Talcher and bring it.

One gentlemen has said that we should be allowed to import coal from Australia. He said, if you are allowing import of coal for steel plant, why not for power plant. The difference is coking coal. Steel requires coking coal which may be with very low ash content, That is why, we are forced to import, because our coking coal has high ash content. Our Indian coal is excellent for power and it is called 'power coal', and our Talcher belt will be able to supply power for all these coals. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Who said this ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That gentlemen was not from Congress. I do not know to which party he belongs. CPM.

(*Interruptions*)

LHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : It was because of the Congress Government there that we have been put to this difficulty, and there is no power now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will give you more power.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : We want power. You give assurances.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, we do not differentiate. Honestly this is one Government which never uses political consideration. We always see how the people interests can be served.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I want a definite answer from you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will give the answer.

Your Minister of Power and the Chief Minister, Mr. Nayanar, came to me and said : "We are in difficulty. Please give us some power from the unallocated share either from Ramagundam or Neyveli or from wherever you can." I went to the Government of Maharashtra and said: "You have surplus power. Our power station at Ramagundam has been tied up because Andhra which used to be surplus at one stage, because of fall in the hydel power, is short of power. We have to supply them also. Therefore, will you please spare some power for Kerala."

Maharashtra Governtment agreed and it was passed through the grid to Kerala, for which he has sent a letter of thanks to us. The question is that we want to go to their help. But permanent solution will be by two methods. One, you should have a nuclear plant and another is, you should have a thermal plant. So, both these proposals we are supporting although nuclear power is not under my Ministry. This will balance thermal power with their hydel power and help the Kerala State.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Can you give a time-bound programme ? Will you include it in the Seventh Plan and do it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is cleared. Kayamkulam project has been cleared by us. Details have to be made by you. Your Chief Minister approached me and said : "We cannot do this, we do not have the money, will you do it ?" I said : "All right, I will do it on the same proposals as I gave to the West Bengal Government." The Chief Minister readily agreed to that proposal. He is unlike the West Bengal Chief Minister although they belong to the same party. He agreed but the West Bengal Chief Minister does not agree. That is the sad part of the story.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Have you taken an assurance from the Chief Minister of Kelala that they will pay all the bills of MSEB in time, because the Karnataka State is also in arrears ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have done that...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : So, I take it that it has been cleared and it will be included in the Seventh Plan !

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I prepared the project for you. You must get other things done—clearance and so many others things. So, it is subject to clearance and so many other things.

Now I take eastern region. Bihar Mainthon 3×210 420 MW Bihar/DVC, Bokar B Extn—2×210 420 Bihar/DVC. It will be shared by the Region. North Karmapura—people were s aying that so much coal is there. What are you doing for North Karmapura ? So I said : All right, we will put in North Karmapura 2×500—a super thermal power station. These are the projects in Bihar.

In West Bengal, the projects are—Farakha II 2×500 1000 MW.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is not for West Bengal alone.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You will share the power. Why are you so much selfish ? You want everything for yourself. So, beggers should not be choosers.

Farakkha III 1×500, Majia 3×210

Orissa—Talcher 2×500 1000—already cleared.

AN HON. MEMBER : When is it coming, Sir ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is coming. Certain preliminaries are to be done, but it will start in this Plan itself. Don't worry.

Then, there is the Rangit hydel project in Sikkim with 3×20 MW units, that is, 60 MW.

In North-Eastern region, there is the Kathalguri project with 6×30 plus 3×30 MW units, that is, nearly 270 MW.

So, Sir, these are the projects....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : What about the 9×110 MW. Srisailam Left Bank hydel power-house ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Srisailam project has also been approved by us. Certain formalities are to be completed. If those things are completed we will clear that also...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : What will happen to Koyalgaro ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As regards Koyalgaro, the matter is unfortunately in the High Court about the land acquisition case. I am taking up the issue of land acquisition now. If we really want the coal industry to grow--or for that matter any Central project—we must be very clear about what we want to do. Do we want to over-employ than the complement required in a project and make it uneconomical ? Supposing in a mine—and this is with reference to Sonepur Bazari which is pending from Sixth Five Year Plan—I am going to invest from the Central resources Rs. 700 crores in that one area for coal mining. Where are we stuck ? I need only about 400 workers for that particular mine. But what the people are saying is that we must employ one member from the family of every single land oustee. The moment they know that a particular coal mining is going to come, they distribute the land, so that every person has at least half an acre, and then they come and say : "Now give one job." One job on an average means Rs. 2,000 per month. Now just see that if 3,000 land oustees are there and if I am forced to employ one person per land oustee, will any Communist economist tell me whether that coal mine will at all be profitable ?...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How many land losers are there, tell us.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There are about 1,000 land losers. That is why I tell you I am making a national proposal for this Parliament to consider. I said that look, what are the people going to lose in their net income. What were they earning from that land ? Let the State Government tell me by certificate that so and so, who had one acre, half an acre, or two acres of land, was earning so many rupees net per annum and per month—Rs. 200, Rs. 300 or whatever they want to say. Let them decide arbitrarily. I give full power to them. Let them decide what was his monthly income, and I will ensure that, that family member all his life, will get that much every month by money-order from my coal company. And this will be in addition to the compensation that we give for land, this will be in addition to the compensation that we give for the house and for everything else. I am also willing to give some assistance for rehabilitation if the State Government comes forward. Even with this proposal my coal mining will become economical. Is this an unjust proposal ? After making this proposal also, the West Bengal Government has not yet agreed, with the result that for more than two-three years, Sonepur Bazari oustees' problem is not solved. I have not got the land and I cannot start the coal mine. Who is the loser ?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sonepur Bazari is not the only problem. There are so many other projects pending for acquisition of land.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is poor people's money of Rs. 6,000 crores which has been put in coal industry. And what is the result ? There is no generation of surplus. People go on strikes. Everybody asks for more. But no more in production, no more growth, in productivity are taking place. How can you run this country and build this country ? Please tell me. This is what I am trying to plead with this House. If in the infrastructure itself we get struck up, do not produce, we do not produce economically, how will you build this nation ? How will you build resources ? Every Ministry, when they come in Demand, asks more money. What is more money ? Are you going to print notes ? Money or wealth is good. Unless you produce goods and unless more people produce more goods, that is where social justice, economic justice will come and that can happen only if you produce infrastructure economically and cheaply. This is all I have to say on this, Sir. One point I would like to make here.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about participation ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have said that so many times.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has said that so many times. He can say it so many times and you can also put the questions so many times.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I will tell my new formula in the end. Sir, I want to take up the non-conventional sources of energy. Sir, I honestly feel that we know our limitations in this country with regard to our conventional sources of energy. We know the cost of producing one megawatt power. Today with all the limited resources, even if I were double the conventional energy in the next ten years, we will need more than one lakh crores of rupees for investment. Sir, please bear with me when I tell you that in spite of this, today the per capita availability of power is only about 180 kilowatt hour as compared to 8000 KWH in Europe, 14,000 KWH in sweden, 10,000 KWH in the USA. Sir, in the world outside with whom you want to compete, there is so much gap. Even this is a misnomer in the rural areas.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is the achievement of your Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is the achievement of the nation. Whatever we have achieved, even if it is less, we must accept it. So, let us not scoff at it. You have not done better in West Bengal. So, let us be honest ourselves. Even if we double it, we will be about 350 or 400 Kilowatt hour, at the most. What will be the gap ? The only solution of the power problem of India lies in utilisation of the perennial renewal sources of energy, mainly the Solar energy. That is why I said 'sour urjha' is the real sources and we have plenty of Sun light. Today it is due to technological development, photo-voltaic and amorphous silicon and other things, the cost has comparatively come down. It is not commercial on par with the thermal power cost. But if you take the delivery cost in a remote place in Rajasthan, if you exclude the cost of transmsssion lines, railway transport of coal, coal mines and all that, even then today it becomes economical. No power is costlier than any other power. Therefore, we are thinking of setting up 30 megawatt pilot plant based on solar energy in Rajasthan. I believe we should encourage the young scientists, young technocrats of this country whole-heartedly to have a break-through in science and technology. Get it from anywhere in th world. World knowledge has no geoprapical barrier. Get it and mak an advance, put some additional investment into this here, I want the Power Finance Corporation and I want to say in this Parliament again and again that we must invest more in this sector. If I am just investing one hundred crore rupees per annum in all the non-conventional energies like solar, wind, bio-gas, bio-mass and everything, what miracle can we achieve ? I really beg of this House to bear with me and to support this idea that if I have confidence in the young scientists of our country, that they will find a way, they will have a break through, that the day you have a break through in the solar energy, that will be the solvation of this country. This country then will lead the world and without energy you cannot do it. The same is the scope in respect of tidal energy. We are trying to see the scope for tidal energy, wind energy—20,000 MW is the scope. We want a balanced approach, an integrated approach to energy, integrated energy which is the basis of all life—integration—and this should be an integrated approach to totally of all our planning, all our economy particularly beginning with the infrastructure area like energy. You ask me what is the formula. I will give you the formula. In my book I gave the formula, Trimurti' —participatory in demoracy of all those who contribute, let them equally participate so that nobody exploits anybody else. This was my proposal. For Government, I am giving a simple formula now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : We cannot execute it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I call it 'pertinance of ACA factor'—Authority, Continuity and Accountability. From Administration in Government to all public sector every one, if we have just these three elements you introduce them in this country I tell you, you will have a small revolution in this country brought within the democratic framework. Democracy does not mean lack of discipline. In fact democracy needs voluntary discipline even more than any other authoritarian system where discipline is imposed, and that is why I will plead with all Members from all sides to think of this if you want to build

this country instead of pulling each other's legs, scoring debating points, all the time wasting our energy—how much energy we waste every day on futile issues ? Instead of doing that, if you do concentrate your mind and attention on nation-building activity and programme, I think we would have solved the problem of this country and served our country. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What happened to Hogehakkal project ? Mr. Minister, you have very conveniently escaped from me. You forget about my constituency, regarding the Hogennakkal project.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will give special consideration for it. (*Interruptions*)

I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1989, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 19 to 21 relating to the Ministry of Energy.

The motion was adopted.

Demands for grants, 1988-89 in respect of the Ministry of Energy voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of demand for Grant voted by House on 18th March, 1988		Amount of Demand for Granted voted by the house	
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	
Ministry of Energy					
		Rvvenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenues Rs.	Capital Rs.
19.	Department of Coal	22,29,00,000	255,67,00,000	116,71,00,000	1278,33,00,000
20.	Department of Power	56,41,00,000	243,49,00,000	282,04,00,000	1217,45,00,000
21.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	16,11,00,000	42,00,000	46,87,00,000	2,08,00,000

18.22½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-second Report

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 p.m.

18.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 7, 1988/ Chaitra 18, 1910 (Saka)

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